

# RIOTOUS STRIKERS IN HOTBED OF ANARCHY

And now, while party resisted American expansion in California, and went to its death; so the late Democratic party resisted American expansion over sea, and went to its death. And now, while the Democratic party, in opposition to the government, demand that America shall retreat from the Philippines. Shall Americans heed the demand? Shall they allow the loss of millions of Americans, and to the beginnings of civilization in the Philippines. We have poured out American blood to establish modern system, and modern civilization in the Philippines. They command the commerce of the east. Why should we, then, in the very hour when commercial expansion is at its height, and the moral issue, abandon this possession, and throw away the multiplied millions of dollars they have given; denounce our soldiers and pirates; give up the mastery of the seas; and allow the continent to fall into a policy of decrepitude, a proposition of disgrace.

What reasons do the opposition give?

(Continued on Page 12.)







# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE Complete

## DENVER

Denver, April 19.—The committee appointed to investigate the grant of certain land near Trinidad will report Monday morning that the land does not contain coal sufficient to grant it being a coal lands. The grant which was made by Dr. Grass of Trinidad and Dr. Grass's contents were that the land is coal land and should have been sold as such. It is thought that the committee will accept the report of the committee. The committee was composed of A. P. Toombs and W. O. Nelson.

Incorporation papers filed in Mr. Nelson's office today conveyed the information that himself, B. Gray, and J. Davis had incorporated a new stock company to manufacture disinfectant soap, oilment and disinfectant. Mr. Gray says that the means hair restorer.

The state board of equalization was session nearly all the morning and afternoon. B. Morehead of St. Louis, Mo., represents the American Refrigerator Transit company and three other car companies. Last night his cars were valued at \$850. Mr. Morehead feels that the valuation is too high and he appeared before the board today to have it reduced. He is the first party to appear before the board this year.

On his trip of inspection from the Missouri trip of the state. He was very much pleased with his trip. While away he inspected the state road at Glenwood and also the Goulson canal. He was very much pleased with the work of the state road. He was very much pleased with the work of the state road.

Denver, April 18.—An open switch caused a rear-end collision between a mixed freight and a gravel train on the Pacific at Lasalle today in which the freight car was damaged. The freight car was damaged. The freight car was damaged.

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home. All of Chinatown was decorated with flags and bunting, on which were printed in Chinese characters the good wishes of the departed Ju Wu. These were placed in conspicuous positions so he could read them and get an opinion of himself from his neighbors as he began his journey. On the way to the house a high priest rode on the seat of the house with the driver and seated prayers written in Chinese. The coffin and the hearse were the only American features of the ceremony, and the hearse was left open so that Ju Wu could hear the Chinese band which followed his remains. The funeral ceremonies were concluded with a feast, which was participated in by all of Chinatown tonight.

Mrs. Catherine Ball, aged 78, living at 1204 Grove street, made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide last night. First with a razor, and then by swallowing chloroform.

Mrs. Eva Zern, one of the pioneers of Denver, died of heart failure this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eschke, 1535 Fremont street. On last Friday Mrs. Zern celebrated her 75th birthday. Four generations were represented on that occasion.

The first automobile show ever held west of Chicago will be given at the Coliseum hall May 12 to 13 inclusive. The exhibition is being promoted by G. A. Wahlgren, assisted by local dealers. It is the intention to show all the different makes of automobiles now on sale in this city.

A report from Trinidad states that George Lasher, the Colorado & Southern locomotive who was injured in the recent crash at Lasalle, was killed this morning. Lasher came to Colorado from Springfield, Mo., about a month ago.

The jury in the West side court this morning returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants in the rabbit coursing cases.

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thrashing. Argument in this case will be made in the justice court at 1 o'clock on Monday.

Deeds were filed today with the county clerk as follows: John Tuxson to George Buzanos, lot 17, block 1, and lot 23, block 21, Cripple Creek. Stamps indicate a consideration of \$3,500. One-half interest in the Cripple Creek, one-half interest in the Sparrow lodge, and all interest in the Polly lodge on hill. Stamps indicate a consideration of \$12,500.

In a certificate filed in the county clerk's office by Edgar Howbert, vice president of the Brother Jonathan Mining company, the principal office is fixed at Colorado Springs.

Upon petition of his wife, Annie Jones, Harry Jones, a drunkard, was ordered sent to the Keely institute at Denver, by Judge Frost in the county court.

Cripple Creek, April 20.—The first shoot of the Cripple Creek club was held this morning on the range just north of Cripple Creek on Mineral hill, near the Bonanza mine. The headquarters of the club at this point are now being built up. The range is well constructed and the location affords an excellent point for a range. This morning there were about 40 shooters on the range and the morning was quite breezy, slightly interfering with the work of the marksmen. Nevertheless, some good scores were made. Ten members of the club were present. Upon the ground and they held a separate shoot for the Victor Gun club medal. Interest in this event brought many people from Victor to the grounds. William Dignam, the well-known Victor marksmen, took the prize, making a score of 24 out of a possible 25. The sport is proving quite popular in Cripple Creek and the Victor Gun club has been greatly increased during the past week. It is proposed by the club members to give a state tournament in the fall.

Attorney Eugene Engley, in an interview today, stated that the Lake letter in which District Judge W. P. Seeds is so vigorously attacked was given into his hands by Hartley J. Lake in the county jail on Monday. Mr. Engley further states that the letter, now in his possession, was given to him by Lake in the presence of a county official who has asked that his name be not connected with the affair. At the present time, Lake, Mr. Engley states, was taken by Sheriff Robertson to the train bound for Canon City about one hour after the letter was received. This statement by Mr. Engley conflicts materially with that of Under Sheriff Vardaman, who last night stated that he would have been impossible for Lake to have given the letter without the officials knowing of it. Mr. Engley has the letter at his office and it is a wonder in his composition. The letter is written on a piece of manila paper and is a grammatical construction of it is very poor.

E. R. Walter, district superintendent of the C. & S. & C. Short Line, met with a painful accident yesterday at Housley. He slipped on a rock and fell, striking his left knee upon another rock and bruising the knee quite severely. Although Mr. Walter is able to get about, he is suffering from the injury. Nellie E. Joyce has commenced suit in the county court for a divorce from Patrick Joyce upon the ground of extreme cruelty. The case was brought by Patrick Joyce, who has a son, Edward, seven years of age. They were married in Chicago April 17, 1894, and since that time the plaintiff alleges she has been treated cruelly. The defendant further alleges that on last Monday, while she was preparing a meal for her husband, he struck her on the side of the head, rendering her almost unconscious and causing her to believe that she would be permanent.

A test alarm was sounded by members of the city council last night from box No. 13 on Second street at Housley. The test was made to prove the efficiency of the new fire alarm system put in by ex-Chief of the Fire Department Julius Pearce, of Denver. The test was made by Chief O'Brien, knew nothing of the test and within a few minutes after the alarm was sounded they reached the scene ready to fight the flames. Every alarm in the city has been sounded upon the big bell in the tower of the city hall.

Cripple Creek, April 22.—Before Judge Cunningham and a jury in the district court this afternoon, the taking of testimony was commenced in the \$2,000 damage suits of Mrs. W. A. Robertson and Mrs. W. A. Robertson. The case was brought by Mrs. Robertson, who is alleged to have been injured by a steam "wrench" built for the purpose of hoisting and lowering merchandise and stores for the holds of big steamships. The case was brought by Mrs. Robertson, who is alleged to have been injured by a steam "wrench" built for the purpose of hoisting and lowering merchandise and stores for the holds of big steamships.

D. Husted, S. H. Galtbrith, A. A. Rollette and David P. Howard. The principal plaintiff of the company is to be this city. A certificate of full paid up capital stock also filed.

A mortgage given by J. M. Rasgado to F. A. Reynolds for the Salinas National and portions of the Joe Zamora land No. 13897, was filed today with the county clerk. The mortgage is for \$1,865.

A marriage license was issued today to J. W. Rowland, aged 28, and Maud Tracy, aged 20, both of Victor.

Nellie Littleton has sold the Littleton saloon at Divide to William H. Burnside for a consideration of \$300. Twenty-five dance hall girls employed at the Red Light dance hall on Myers avenue, went out on a strike at 6 o'clock tonight. The girls have been getting 50 per cent. of the money they bring the proprietor from dances and from the sale of bottled goods. The proprietor of the place tonight posted a notice changing the percentage on bottled goods to 100 per cent. and the girls at once walked out.

**RUNAWAY FREIGHT CAR.**  
Special to the Gazette from Cripple Creek, April 17.—A runaway freight car on the F. & C. C. this afternoon nearly caused a serious accident. The car, loaded with bottled goods, was out of control and was heading toward the town. The car was stopped by a fireman who was on top of the car, but could do nothing, because the brake was defective. It is down grade from Ellipse to Cripple Creek, and a suburban passenger train was forced to leave this city at 5:50. The freight car gained great headway, and the engineer on the freight, realizing the danger, tried to stop the car, but it was too late. Other trainmen telephoned to this city to hold the suburban. The car attained a speed of 40 miles an hour at the time it was out of control. It reached a point near the Colorado mine, above Anaconda, where there was a level stretch of track. The freight engine, which was closely following, was unable to stop the car. The car, while both were going at a high rate of speed. The engine slowed down and the danger was over. It was an exciting chase, but would not have resulted seriously, as the suburban train was held in this city.

**PUEBLO**  
Pueblo, April 20.—The funeral of former Adjutant General Thomas J. Tarsney, who died of dropsy at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at his late residence, 307 Spring street, will be held Monday morning from St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Mr. Tarsney was appointed adjutant general of the administration of Governor Waite, during the administration of Governor Waite, during the administration of Governor Waite. He was appointed adjutant general of the administration of Governor Waite, during the administration of Governor Waite.

The Pueblo Business Men's association now has its organization completed for the coming year, and is prepared to do some very efficient work in the upbuilding of Pueblo. The following is a complete list of the officers of the standing committees, which were recently appointed by the association: George E. King, C. K. McElroy, chairman of the standing committee; A. R. Pearce, chairman of the agricultural committee; M. H. Fisk, chairman of the arbitration committee; C. W. Crews, chairman of the chamber of commerce committee; Paul Wilson, chairman of the conventions and excursions committee; George J. Dunbaugh, chairman of the education and libraries committee; William D. Jones, chairman of the entertainment committee; J. Will Brown, chairman finance and auditing committee; L. E. Moses, chairman of the freight and transportation committee; C. B. Schmidt, chairman of committee on irrigation and immigration; Francis I. Moston, chairman of committee on legislation; George W. Bowen, chairman of manufacturing committee; John H. Olmes, chairman of membership committee; Asbury White, chairman committee on municipal affairs; J. G. Chapman, chairman of resolutions committee; O. W. Malley, chairman committee on real estate; L. J. Tyson, chairman of committee on streets, parks and boulevards; W. J. Frasier, chairman of committee on sanitation; S. D. Trimble, chairman of committee on trade.

The addition of 400 lots recently platted by the Minnequa Townsite company has been greatly reduced in numbers during the past few days. The streets and avenues are being graded, and no less than 50 houses are being constructed. The car line extension along Northern and Evans avenue to Lake Minnequa has been completed, and the car line will be in operation in a few days. The Minnequa company received the 10-minute street car to all parts of the city.

Mr. S. J. Burris received a very enthusiastic letter from Mr. Elspass of Los Angeles, Cal., stating that the treatment of ore by the Elspass mill process has passed the experimental point, and by many and varied trial tests has proved to be the most economical process for treating low grade as well as high grade ore. Elspass is the patentee and Mr. S. J. Burris his partner. Both are Pueblo men.

at work on the excavating, steam hoists are being erected and car loads of machinery have already been received for the new plant.

The necessary repairs on furnace A of the state works have been completed, and the furnace is again in operation.

Pueblo, April 18.—Today was pay day at the F. & C. C. and \$250,000 was paid out for the month of March.

William Quick, barber, of 530 South Union avenue, ended his life last night at the Southern hotel by an overdose of morphine. Mr. Quick was addicted to the morphia as the result of having used the drug during a sick spell. Last night he registered at the Southern hotel as Mr. W. Quick of Kansas City, Mo. Paying for his lodging in advance, he requested the hotel clerk not to call him for breakfast, as he was feeling sick. At 2 o'clock this afternoon no response was made from Quick's room where he was believed to be. The door was forced open and Quick's lifeless body was found in a rocker, he having made no preparation for retirement. His body was taken in charge by McElroy & Collier. Coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow afternoon. William Quick was 43 years old and is survived by his wife.

The State militia about July 1 reports that the militia is making fast headway with its new bread plant, located opposite Royal park, on South Union avenue. The brick walls have been erected and the mill is in operation for the roofing and the white-cemented brick at \$12 per thousand for the front of the building will arrive in a few days from St. Louis. The mill will be in operation by June 1. While not the largest, it will be one of the model bread plants in the United States.

Representatives sent to Pueblo to ascertain the present rental situation and the possibility of securing home accommodations for a company of 100 skilled laborers who will be brought to Pueblo to operate the mill about July 1 reports that the men were in the mill and only a few improved properties on the market for sale. This necessitates the erection of about 100 cottages by about July 1 in the Minnequa district.

Gambler's are systematically trying every possible means to again open their club house in Pueblo.

L. H. Ramsey is entertaining his brother, E. G. Ramsey, of El Paso, S. D. Passenger Agent Flandreau of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Denver, was in town today.

P. P. Hitchcock, western passenger agent for the Wabash, with headquarters at Denver, was in the city today.

## REMEMBER

You can get anything you may need at the lowest cash prices by sending to our Mail Order Department. We are headquarters for Dry Goods, Millinery, Hosiery, Footwear, Luggage, Gent's Furnishings, Shoes and House Furnishings. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

## DEFIANCE SALE ON RAGLANS AND JACKETS

You can get the best Raglan or Jacket on earth for the money here this week. Spring Jackets, just the thing at this time. Blouse effects, chest pockets, collar \$3.98. Sale Price \$3.98. Raglan Jackets in plain and Moire \$12.50. Sale Price \$12.50.

## RAGLANS

1. Shower-proof cloth, Newmarket button, bell cuff sleeve, all colors, regular \$10.00. Sale Price \$5.98. 2. Scotch cheviot, full back, deep turn collar, regular \$12.00. Sale Price \$10.00. 3. Waterproof, Newmarket back, with cape, regular \$16.00. Sale Price \$12.50.

## DELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE

California Cheap. \$47.00 Round Trip over Rio Grande railroad, March 15, April 1 and 5, May 6 and 20. Office 16 North Tenth st.

## The Colorado Springs Sanatorium

Uses Exclusively the Famous Water of—  
The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

## A URIC ACID SOLVENT

A specific cure for all Kidney troubles and resulting effects such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

## ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate ..... 1.25  
Sodium sulphate ..... .40  
Sodium chloride ..... 1.60  
Sodium carbonate ..... 1.75  
Calcium carbonate ..... 7.32  
Magnesium carbonate ..... 3.38  
Silica ..... .62  
Oxide of iron and aluminum . . . 4  
Figures given are grains per gallon. (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

## For information regarding the Sanatorium or Springs, write to Dr. T. G. Horn, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cold Comfort from Doctors. Doctors say nothing can be done. This is poor consolation to a sufferer who feels as if his face were pierced with hot needles and torn with a thousand pins. Dr. Horn's word of advice to him: stay indoors and use Perry Davis' Painkiller. The blessed freedom from pain which follows the treatment cannot be told. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

## Sugar Beet Lands

In the Arkansas Valley YIELD PROFIT of \$7.00 to \$100.00 an acre. For Sale by J. W. SETTELS, Real Estate Dealer, Manzanola, Colo.

## HARTSEL HOT SPRINGS

You can be cured of Rheumatism at these springs, only 70 miles from Colorado Springs. Ninety per cent. of RHEUMATISM, BLOOD and SKIN diseases "ENTIRELY CURED" by these springs; all cases are cured. Moderate hotel and bath charges. For particulars, address A. Hunt, Hartsel, Colo.



# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, April 15.)  
Rev. Herbert W. Lathrop, now of Pasadena, Calif., will probably succeed Rev. F. L. Hayes as pastor of the Congregational church in Manitou.  
Mr. George Bentley, formerly of this city, died in Oskaloosa, Ia., yesterday.  
Woods Investment company has issued a circular to Mt. Rosa stockholders in answer to complaint of minority stockholders published April 2.  
April meeting of the Froebel association was held yesterday.  
County commissioners have declared contract of American Bridge company for steel work on county court house forfeited and have taken charge of the work.  
Manitou boulevard has been decided to trustees.  
Board of directors of the First National bank of Colorado City met last night and elected Edgar T. Eason president.

(Saturday, April 16.)  
The new Colorado City public school building will be called the Longfellow school.  
General meeting of Woman's club this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the assembly rooms of the Alta Vista hotel; executive board meets at 7.  
Thomas F. Burns expressed himself as pleased with the selection of Sixton as president of the Western league.  
Boys Club association met over 300 from the recent luncheon.  
Prohibition league has reorganized as a branch of the National Prohibition alliance.  
Baseball at Washburn field today at 2:30. Colorado college plays Colorado City state league team.

Arbor day was observed in the public schools yesterday and McKinley memorial trees were set out.  
T. M. Moreland, a man who has been much sought after by the police, was arrested yesterday.  
Cigarmakers at Schiele Bros. & Moreland are again on strike.  
C. F. Leonard was fined \$5 and costs for insulting three ladies Thursday evening.

(Sunday, April 17.)  
W. C. T. U. has passed a characteristic resolution relating to the opening of Prospect park on the Sabbath.  
J. B. Skeen, an employee of the new Tel. Juridic mill, was possibly fatally injured by a fall of about 10 feet in the mill at noon yesterday.

Papers for the incorporation of the new Bellevue Hospital association will be filed tomorrow morning and a meeting of the executive board will be held at 1 o'clock.  
County commissioners are considering the advisability of putting a temporary board roof over the new court house in order that the plastering may proceed without delay.

David Kellogg, who visited the "Red Rock Corral," now known as the Garden of the Gods, in the city, was in this section since, is now a visitor in the city.  
Two stores were entered by burglars Friday night.  
People's Mission church will spend about \$2,500 in improving the building at 25 and 27 West Huerfano street for church purposes.

A. H. Hunt has purchased the Wood avenue residence erected by Secretary Long.  
General meeting of the Woman's club was held yesterday; the kumikimik was adopted as the club flower.  
Michigan delegation of women bound for the biennial will spend Friday in this city.

Contract for new bridge over Shooks' run on East Platte avenue has been let to Lynn S. Atkinson and the bridge is to be completed in 20 days.  
Mayor Robinson has received a letter from Jacob A. Kils saying that he will be glad to be present at the Chautauque here next summer provided he can arrange with President Roosevelt to release him from the duty of going to the Danish West Indies as governor.

Rev. Dr. Finkbeiner has been elected president of the Rocky Mountain synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church.  
A fifth member of the Murphy family of Cripple Creek died in this city yesterday.  
Norman Allen, well known in law circles in this city and Denver, died at St. Francis hospital yesterday.

City council will meet tonight in regular session and the new board of five members will be organized.  
The health department is expecting some new bacteriological and pathological instruments soon.  
Judge Orr held court on his circuit last Saturday and naturalized Francis B. Hill.

Mr. O. Parker of West Cocharas street has had the water of his mineral spring analyzed and finds that it is largely saturated with sulphur.  
The executive committee of the State Christian Endeavor union met here and decided on June 5 to 8 as the dates for the state convention which is to be held in Leadville this year.

Birds took advantage of the fine weather yesterday and visited Manitou and the canons.  
Mrs. E. O. Gomer and Mr. W. R. Wheaton were tendered a farewell reception by the Colorado City Methodist Sunday school Saturday night.  
Rev. J. A. Haycraft preached on "The Christian Race" yesterday.

Kansas City Western league baseball team, which opens the season here Wednesday night, arrived last night.  
Denver and Colorado Springs Western league teams played a 12-inning game which was stopped by darkness with the score 0 to 0.

(Wednesday, April 23.)  
A young colored girl was brought to the county jail from Eastonville yesterday charged with setting fire to various buildings owned by H. G. Meyer.  
It is understood on good authority that the Woods Investment company intends to extend its operations to Pueblo.

First Western league baseball game takes place this afternoon at the new Boulevard park. Game opens at 2:30. Game called 3:20.  
William T. Gauss, who attempted suicide Monday, seems to have a chance to recover.  
Bank clerks will meet Friday to perfect organization started two weeks ago.

A movement is on foot, that will probably be carried through within a few weeks, that will bring together into one company, under one management and one board of directors, with a capitalization of \$50,000, the greatest producing mines of the Cripple Creek district, the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek district railroad and the Portland mills located in this city.

## STATE

(Friday, April 15.)  
"Pug" Ryan, who is charged with a number of serious crimes in this state, is under arrest at Seattle, Wash.  
Archer day will be generally observed throughout the state today.  
According to a dispatch from Fort Collins the Berry farm of 120 acres has been sold to represent the state of the state. A large beet sugar factory will be erected there.  
Harvey J. Lake was sentenced to a

term of not less than seven nor more than nine years in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill Lee Glockner in the Independence mine on the morning of January 16.

(Saturday, April 16.)  
Kansas, Colorado intercollegiate debate at Boulder was won by the University of Colorado.  
The police board and city government of Denver are in another tangle.  
There has been a large immigration into northern Colorado during the past four days.

Colorado & Northwestern railroad announced a number of its officers yesterday; these include W. A. Perry, president; William G. Smith, vice president; and Fred G. Moffat, secretary.  
Judge Seels of Cripple Creek yesterday died of heart disease yesterday morning.

Attorney John M. Glover of Cripple Creek has issued a signed statement to the effect that articles of impeachment against Judge Attorney Trowbridge, who is being prepared against Judge Seels and District Attorney Trowbridge, are a million dollars in Pueblo yesterday for the March pay roll.

Oil company in the Denver at the Bonanza well at Boulder yesterday at a depth of only 80 feet.  
A dispatch from Grand Junction says a heavy flow of natural gas was struck in the test well at the White-water (oil) Mining & Refining company.  
In a freight wreck on the Union Pacific at La Salle, Colorado, Lang of Denver was probably fatally injured.

Judge Seels of Cripple Creek yesterday for a vacation trip to California; shortly thereafter General Eugene Engley was turned loose from jail.  
Land grant near Trinidad, which was contested on the ground that coal land was involved, is sustained by committee appointed to investigate.

Work has started for the concrete foundations for the two buildings to be occupied by the tin plate mills in Pueblo.  
The funeral of former Adjutant-General Thomas J. Tansley takes place in Pueblo at 9 o'clock this morning.

(Monday, April 21.)  
It is said at Cripple Creek that W. S. Stratton will erect a large electric plant at Summit on Cripple hill. It may enter into competition with others in supplying light and power to the town of the district.  
S. T. Miller, convicted of embezzlement at Cripple Creek, has been taken to Canon City to serve his sentence.

Fire at Goldfield in W. R. Welch's meat market damaged stock and building about \$300.  
Two men were slightly injured at the Hill City plant by being run down the shaft on account of the brake on the hoist failing to work.  
The daughters of the Revolution will meet in Denver today in annual meeting.

Incorporation papers have been filed in Denver for a new railroad from Pueblo to Walsenburg, to be known as the Rio Grande, Pueblo & Southern.  
The Denver Times was yesterday sold to D. H. Moffat for \$100,000.  
George H. Laman, a fireman on the C. & S. railroad, fell from his locomotive at Ft. Collins and had his right leg cut off.

H. N. Hassell committed suicide in Denver Sunday night by shooting.  
(Wednesday, April 23.)  
Senator Teller, in response to an inquiry, states that he submits the question of his reelection to the Colorado democracy, will abide by the wishes of the party and will give to its candidate his hearty support.

Body of Albert Gabriel, who died in Denver under circumstances which are said to indicate administration of poison with felonious intent, has been exhumed and coroner will hold an inquest today.  
Judge Johnson of Denver yesterday threw out of the first of the series of suits by United States Judge Hallett against the county of Arapahoe.

Ju Wu, who was considered the most influential Chinaman in Denver, was buried yesterday with elaborate oriental rites.  
Mrs. Eva Zern, a Denver pioneer, died of heart failure yesterday.  
First automobile show west of Chicago will be given in Denver the week of May 12.

## GENERAL

(Friday, April 15.)  
Captain Pitcher has telegraphed to General Wheaton that the insurrection in the island of Mindoro is over.  
The total development of cases of cholera in Manila was 30 and the total number of deaths from that disease in the city was 25. In the provinces totals of 621 cases and 422 deaths have been reported.

Freshman road revision committee completed its labors yesterday and adjourned.  
The Trans-continental Passenger association held a long session in committee of the whole and as a result it is stated that the Colorado route on all roads west of Denver, Cheyenne and El Paso will be recommended.

(Saturday, April 16.)  
The Audubon court in Havana has accepted the bond of \$100,000 offered by a publicity company for the appearance of Esteban G. Rathbone. The court requires, however, that this bond be drawn before a notary. This involves much time and expense, as the notary's fees and a state-tax must be paid.  
Sons of the Revolution have elected John Lee Carroll of Maryland as president-general.

The San Francisco division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees voted tonight to go on strike next Sunday morning. The strike will affect all the lines in the city but two. It is expected that nearly 2,000 men will go out.

The North Montana Round-up association passed resolutions favoring Helena as a permanent place for its own meetings and three of the state association, maintaining the belief that indiscriminate settlement by farmers was not calculated to develop the state, and expressed disappointment at the attitude of some public officials and newspapers on leasing of state lands.

(Sunday, April 20.)  
Rathbone says he will resist a movement for his pardon either on the part of the United States or the Cuban government. He says all he wants is that the supreme court shall grant his appeal for a new trial and that that trial be held before a jury.  
Senator Teller has introduced a resolution directing the committee on relations with Cuba to investigate matters relating to sugar concessions.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler was installed as president of Columbia university with imposing ceremonies yesterday. President Roosevelt and the presidents of most of the leading universities of the

country were present.  
Secretary Long was before the house committee on naval affairs and discussed the building of new ships and other items of naval expenditures.  
The Bulgarian government has issued a circular to its agents in Turkey declaring its disapproval of the disorders among Bulgarians in Turkey; it has at the same time informed the powers that Bulgaria is unable to maintain tranquility in the Balkan peninsula unless conditions in Turkey are normal.

There is widespread apprehension in official circles in Russia is evidenced by the fact that even officials of the ministry of the interior are found who are almost hysterically opposed to a sort of Coxey's army of 10,000 peasants is marching from Poltava, 70 miles from Kharkoff, to St. Petersburg.  
Chinese rebels are besieging Nan-ning, in the province of Kwang-Si.

(Monday, April 21.)  
Fire in the southwestern portion of Kansas City destroyed 50 houses, laying waste a strip of land a quarter of a mile long and a block wide; the financial loss will probably not exceed \$75,000, but 60 families of poor people are rendered homeless and destitute.  
Brewery of the Christian Reichen company in St. Louis was damaged to the extent of over \$100,000 by fire yesterday.

The United States Philippine commission has passed a law authorizing municipalities to appropriate funds for combating epidemic diseases.  
The cholera situation in the Philippines shows no improvement. There has been a total of 388 cases and 392 deaths in Manila and 800 cases and 900 deaths in the provinces.

Reports to the American authorities of small parties of Philippine insurgents are reported daily and these have increased since the surrender of Malvar.  
Frank R. Stockton, the famous writer of the Republic, died suddenly in Washington yesterday morning as the result of cerebral hemorrhage.  
Mrs. Margaret E. Hillis, mother of Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, is dead at Woodstock, Ill.

Fire in Dallas, Tex., caused a property loss of nearly \$100,000. Two persons were probably fatally injured and Fire Chief Magee was prostrated.  
Special election in the south district of Utah to elect a successor to the late Representative A. E. Gillilan, resulted in a victory for the Republican candidate, W. W. Harris, against August Drier, who was nominated by Home Rulers and industrialists.

General Chaffee highly praises General Bell's campaign in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna.  
In Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri yesterday was the hottest April day in years, temperature ranging as high as 95 degrees.  
Col. Charles Marshall, military secretary to Gen. Robert E. Lee during the civil war, is dead at his home in Baltimore, he drafted the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

Street railway strike in San Francisco has become generally effective and the citizens yesterday were auto-mobiled.  
Surrender of the German fleet was not observed to the letter in New York city yesterday.  
The side wheel steamer City of Pittsburgh, on route from Cincinnati to Memphis, was wrecked on the water's edge early yesterday morning at Ogden's Landing, near Olmstead, Ill., 11 miles from Mount City and 21 miles from Cairo; the captain and clerk declare that in all 50 persons have been accounted for, leaving 90 people lost or unaccounted for.

(Tuesday, April 22.)  
No explanation has yet been arrived at of the fire in the steamer City of Pittsburgh, which burned near Cairo, Ill. Loss of life was heavy.  
D. W. Dunnett, an attorney of Hutchinson, Kas., dropped dead in the federal court at Topeka at 1:30 yesterday afternoon while arguing a case before Judge Hook.

The street car lines of San Francisco are completely tied up. The efforts of the mayor to bring about a settlement have been unsuccessful.  
A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Gen. J. H. Smith, who was in command of troops in the island of Samar.  
In a fight between cattlemen near Col. Hill, which broke out yesterday, three men were killed and three mortally wounded.

(Wednesday, April 23.)  
Drouth in Kansas was partially broken by rains yesterday; weather was colder, with indications of more moisture.  
Delegates to the meeting of the general society of the Daughters of the Revolution which begins in Denver today arrived in considerable numbers yesterday.  
General Funston denies that he originated the "water cure," that he ever practiced it or ever authorized its practice.

By order from Washington, the court-martial ordered to try General Jacob H. Smith has been dissolved. The members of the court which will try General Smith will be named at Washington.  
The tomb in which the body of Bishop John P. Neumann was placed 32 years ago was opened yesterday by a special ecclesiastical court, the proceeding being one of the final acts preliminary to the baptism of the prelate.  
Postmaster at Ogden is short in his accounts.

At a meeting of stockholders of the South Bisbee company held in Phoenix, Ariz., 16 mining claims near the Copper River property were sold to Gordon R. Campbell of Calumet, Mich., for \$120,000, \$100,000 in cash and the balance within two years.  
A lieutenant of volunteers now residing in Los Angeles says he was given the "water cure" by Filipinos and that his cruelty is magnified by exaggerated reports.

## WASHINGTON

(Friday, April 15.)  
President Roosevelt has vetoed the pension of Pennsylvania lieutenant who was cashiered for disobedience of orders.  
The senate has passed a bill authorizing additional amendments to the river and harbor bill; one provides for a survey for the Colorado river with a view to making improvement, and another gives authority to the secretary of war to re-open bridge charters, avoiding the necessity of legislation for that purpose.

The Kern river oil land case, involving valuable lands near Los Angeles, was transferred from the interior department to the district of Columbia supreme court yesterday, when mandamus proceedings were instituted by the Riverside Oil company of California against the secretary of the interior, looking to reversing the action of the department in its recent action adverse to the company.

House Democrats held a caucus to decide action relative to the Cuban reciprocity bill.  
Vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill will be taken in the house today; Mr. Cushman, a Republican from the state of Washington, made a notable speech in opposition to the bill.  
Senator Morgan yesterday delivered an elaborate address in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

The treasury department has declined to admit Mr. Santos Dumont's airship machinery free under bond as scientific apparatus but will consider any further

proof he may offer that the apparatus is entitled to such admission.  
By Associated Press.

(Saturday, April 16.)  
Major General L. E. Frazier, one of the assistant secretaries to the president, died this (Saturday) morning.  
Democrats and Independent Republicans won a decisive victory over the leaders of the house yesterday and the taken up the differential on refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement.  
The house committee on judiciary has directed a favorable report on the bill of Chairman Clegg recommending the bankruptcy law in a number of particulars.

(Monday, April 21.)  
President Roosevelt returned to Washington from New York yesterday; Mrs. Roosevelt will remain in New York for a day or two.  
First part of the week in the house will be taken up by routine business and later the anti-sugar bill will be taken up.  
It is possible that the omnibus public buildings bill will be taken up in the house the last of the week.

Senate will begin the week by taking up the bill for the appropriation of a bill and when that measure is disposed of will resume consideration of the Philippine government bill.  
(Tuesday, April 22.)  
In executive session the senate, at the request of Mr. Proctor, agreed to take up the nomination of General Crozier to be chief of ordinance, on Thursday next.

Governor Odell of New York was on the floor of the house during the early portion of the session.  
The senate passed the river and harbor bill, carrying about \$70,000,000, without discussion.  
The house began consideration of the military academy bill, which carries \$3,000,000 for improvements at West Point.

## FOREIGN

(Friday, April 15.)  
Don Francisco D'Assise, the former king of Spain, died at Epinal, Department of the Seine, France, Wednesday night at the age of 80 years. He was expelled from Spain in 1808 and lived in exile.  
A Vienna newspaper reports that the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, only daughter of the czar's uncle, recently eloped with a student, that they were arrested at Warsaw and the student sent to Siberia.

The report published by a news agency in the United States that a body of Kurdish irregulars had massacred 200 Christians at Diabek, in Kurdistan, is denied by the Turkish government.  
The colonial secretary, Jos. Chamberlain, in the house of commons, repeated the familiar formula that the government was unable at present to make a statement regarding the peace conference at London.

The portion of the new British war loan offered for public subscription, \$10,000,000, has been over-subscribed 20 or 30 times and is now quoted at 1 per cent. premium.  
(Saturday, April 16.)  
Physicians declare that Queen Wilhelmina's illness is typhoid fever, which she is supposed to have contracted at the result of a cold. Her condition is said to be satisfactory, although the fever has not abated.

(Monday, April 21.)  
A post on the outskirts of New Chwang, in the province of Manchuria, has been attacked by bandits. One Russian officer and four privates were killed.  
Fire in a private residence in Hackney, a suburb of London, resulted in the death of a man, two women and four children.  
Monument in honor of General von Rosenberg was unveiled in Hanover yesterday.

Condition of Queen Wilhelmina remains practically unchanged.  
A company of amateurs, composed exclusively of the Hungarian and Austrian nobility, are to play at the royal palace of Schoenbrunn; there were no casualties.  
A fight between Turkish troops and 18 Bulgarians occurred April 10 near Kildir. Eight of the Bulgarians were killed and the others escaped. Three of the dead men were the uniform of the Bulgarian army.

Cabling from Shanghai, the correspondent of the London Times says that the Chinese government is preparing to open to Peking after a visit to Shanghai, employed in inquiring into treaty revision.  
(Tuesday, April 22.)  
There is a recurrence of the plague at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.  
Germany has accepted the Cecil Rhodes scholarship and the emperor has so notified the secretary of state.

The third son of Count and Countess Boni di Castellane, who was born in Paris April 14, has been baptized yesterday.  
The condition of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands is still quite serious.  
(Wednesday, April 23.)  
English troops are held in readiness to proceed to the Sudan, owing to the fact that trouble is threatening in that part of Egypt.

In a dispatch from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that in an interview Dr. Rosenstein, one of Queen Wilhelmina's physicians, expressed the greatest confidence in the queen's recovery.  
Elaborate specifications of British cruelty in South Africa embraced in dispatches from General De la Rey and General De Smut and others, will be issued in pamphlet form Thursday by the Boer committee at Munich.

(Wednesday, April 23.)  
Shafroth proposes that the first session of congress be opened in the city of Washington following the election of members and the second session in January of the following year.  
Formal discussion of the bill temporarily to suspend the government of the Philippine islands was begun in the senate, Mr. Rawlin of Utah, the leading minority member of the Philippine committee, opening the debate.

## MINING

(Friday, April 15.)  
For the most part the mining stock market was steady, although there were one or two declines recorded.  
Lessee Pith has made an important strike on the Burns of the Acacia company.  
Ben Hur property is preparing for regular shipments.

Secretary Quintin of the Calera G. M. Co. has recently returned from an inspection of the property in Sonora and gives valuable data regarding the first run of the new mill.  
Arrangements are being made to erect a mill on the property of the Canadian King G. M. company in the Kootenay district of British Columbia.

(Saturday, April 16.)  
Options on the Cripple Creek and Rio Grande smelters recently granted to the smelter trust expired yesterday and it is expected that the whole plot will be cleared off within the next three days.  
The market was much stronger yesterday and there was a good line of buying orders in; Portland advanced 7 cents during the day.

Very important strike is reported in the Rittenhouse properties belonging to the Cripple Creek district.  
Good production is being maintained from the Abe Lincoln mine.  
Recent advance in Cripple Creek mining stocks, on a basis of the total capitalization of the industry involved, will aggregate about \$1,000,000.

Development work in the recent strike in the Laura Lee on Mineral hill has opened a four-foot vein carrying seams of

**HERPICIDE**

**TO HAVE THICK, LUXURANT HAIR**

Is the longed-for desire of every woman. She knows what a powerful aid to beauty it is, and endeavors to make her own as soft, glossy and thick as possible. Her hair is the crown of her glory. It is the pride of her life. It is the envy of her friends. It is the admiration of her admirers. It is the crown of her glory. It is the pride of her life. It is the envy of her friends. It is the admiration of her admirers.

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORES.

bonanza ore; nuggets of gold are exposed in the seams that form a network through the vein.

(Sunday, April 24.)  
Mining stock market yesterday showed further increase of strength and there was a marked increase in the amount of trading in the preferred prospect list; feature of the call was an advance of 6 cents in Portland.  
El Paso company is pushing development work and at the same time producing over \$300,000 a month.

Final report of Revere Sunderland of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. was filed in the district court yesterday.  
Golden Cycle output for March amounted to \$300,000 and the treasury reserve is now about \$600,000.

Stock market at Idaho Springs last week was the purchase by R. C. Vidler, owner of a third interest in the Argentine tunnel, of the remaining two-thirds interest.  
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(Monday, April 21.)  
It is claimed that the Woods Investment company has bought the Gertrude H. Lora Mine, lying near the Laura Lee.  
The report of Daniel MacLaren on Stratton's Independence is expected to be finished this week.

Lessons on block 1 of the El Paso property on Beacon hill have cut a two-inch streak of ore that gives assay values as high as 40 ounces in gold to the ton.  
(Tuesday, April 22.)  
Calvin Bullock of Denver has bought the seat of J. P. Kane on the mining exchange.

Leslie Perkins, working on the Compropane claim of the New Zealand, has opened a new vein carrying good values.  
Lessons on the Black Belle sent out two cars last Saturday which will average 100 ounces in gold to the ton.  
The Olympia G. M. Co., owning a block on Cow mountain, has just granted a contract for 100 feet of sinking. A plant of new machinery is being installed.

A shipment of 20 tons has just been marked by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. for the Jark Pot. The ore is worth about \$50 to the ton.  
The main workings of the Hill City placer of the Independence Cons. are again in operation, having been supplied with a new cable. A full force of men will be put on and steady shipments are expected.

The deep shaft of the Blue Bird cons. has been sunk to the 1,300-foot level, where another level will be run. Ore at the 1,300-foot depth screens \$30.  
(Wednesday, April 23.)  
Trading on the mining stock market yesterday was extremely light and there was a tendency toward weakness.

A petition is in circulation among the brokers asking the governing committee of the exchange to substitute one call for two which are now held daily.  
Pittsburg broker who visited the exchange yesterday highly complimented its methods as well as its quarters.  
Lessons on the Great View claim of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. have been shipped of about 20 tons.

California capitalists will probably erect a pyrite smelter at Empire, in the Clear Creek mining district.  
(Thursday, April 24.)  
By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 22.—Adjutant General Corbin this afternoon made public the following telegram received late in the day. The small words left out by General Chaffee are supplied:  
"Manila, April 22."  
"Adjutant General, Washington."  
"With reference to my telegram 14th and yours 21st:"  
"When at Malabang I authorized Baldwin to continue clearing trail toward the lake, if not opposed, but he was not to move in force until the expedition was fully prepared, which I expected to accomplish by the 25th. On the 18th he pushed his advance from his camp eight miles out, with orders to clear the blockaded trail and halt when it reached sufficient water, which was not found until the second crossing of the Mallang river, where it issues from Lake Dapao. The advance consisted of one battalion Twenty-seventh infantry under Major Scott. He reached Dapao without opposition, but found the trail badly obstructed by fallen timbers. Baldwin arrived at the same place at noon on the 20th with Moore's battalion and mountain battery. In order to find defensive camp and grazing to the north of him, he sent forward Moore's battalion with one gun. Moore was fired on from the hills in front and to the left. He returned the fire but did not advance.

Baldwin brought forward the rest of the battery and three infantry companies and drove off the assailants; enemy driven two miles and scattered; no casualties to our troops; seven Moro bodies found; opposing Moros from Pinellas village, whose fort is in sight, flying red flag.  
Yesterday morning delegation arrived at Baldwin's camp from Genesil, making absolute submission to United States authority under my proclamation. Yesterday morning there was an affair of a few minutes with sultan of Pualao's men who attempted to occupy grounds cleared the day before, and they were forcibly dispersed. Baldwin says he necessarily reduce fort at Pualao if it continues now. c. Altitude camp 2,550 feet. Davis says he has ordered Baldwin not to assault any fort or occupy hostile places until two weeks' time expires, which I have granted the Moros to surrender murderers.

"In order to expedite, yours of yesterday was sent on to Davis, received by him 10:50 p. m. He has ordered Baldwin to abstain absolutely

from any aggressive movement but to favor in every way possible friendly conference. To withdraw all our forces will ruin our prestige; to withdraw part of force will be dangerous. Have ordered trail cleared to rear quickly; eight miles was well opened when I was there. Shall maintain our position but not advance further until you are heard from. Feibler with battalion of 200 is in reserve. Baldwin's advance to so great a distance was premature, but was occasioned by an opportunity to seize advantage in situation and position for campaign troops.  
"Ilgan quiet. Boishing says he is confident Moros on north side have no idea of rising.  
Chaffee."

## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF IRRIGATION INVESTORS.

The second annual report, bulletin 104, of the irrigation investigations of the United States department of agriculture, under the direction of Elwood Mead, has just been issued. It contains 364 pages, and is fully illustrated. The object of the investigation is to determine the quantity of water used by farmers in various parts of the arid region. In his review of the work for the year 1900 Mr. Mead says that farmers need an approximate knowledge of the use of water, in order to make intelligent contracts for their supply. It is needed by the engineers and investors in order to properly plan canals and water works. It is needed by the farmers, every important transaction in the construction of irrigation works or in the distribution of water therefrom is very largely dependent on individual judgment of the quantity of water used. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the use of water, in order to make intelligent contracts for their supply. It is needed by the engineers and investors in order to properly plan canals and water works. It is needed by the farmers, every important transaction in the construction of irrigation works or in the distribution of water therefrom is very largely dependent on individual judgment of the quantity of water used.

Many works have been planned on the assumption that water enough to cover land to a depth of one foot during the season would bring crops to maturity, while the average depth of water used, measured at the points of diversion, was over four feet. A large part of this water is lost in the canals, which are in a state of disrepair. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the use of water, in order to make intelligent contracts for their supply. It is needed by the engineers and investors in order to properly plan canals and water works. It is needed by the farmers, every important transaction in the construction of irrigation works or in the distribution of water therefrom is very largely dependent on individual judgment of the quantity of water used.

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## THE SUGAR TRUST RECEIVED A SERIOUS REVERSE

Associated Press.

Washington, April 18.—The Democrats and Republican insurgents rode high today over the leaders when the voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They gripped the reins of the chair in the committee hall, and the whole on the question of the permanency of an amendment to reduce the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair made by Mr. Sherman of New York was 171 to 130. Republicans carried the number 37 minority.

After the vote to accomplish the result. Having won this preliminary victory, the amendment was adopted in committee 164 to 111, and passed in the house by a still larger majority, 199 to 105. On this occasion 64 Republicans voted with the Democrats on the amendment. The bill was then passed by an overwhelming majority.

In an instant asking Mr. Littlefield to whom he referred, when Mr. Underwood arose and said: "I have never made a statement. But the latter was appealed to by some of his Democratic colleagues and he took his seat."

Mr. Littlefield, in reply to Mr. Grosvenor, said he thought Mr. Payne, the chairman of the ways and means committee, should make a statement and the Republican leader was just about to do so when Mr. Underwood again arose and said: "I desire to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I have never made any such charge as the gentleman repeats, either in a Democratic caucus or elsewhere."

When the Republicans applauded this statement and Mr. Underwood and Mr. Payne sat down.

"I have accomplished my purpose," said Mr. Littlefield. "I have succeeded in inducing the Republican majority."

He then proceeded with his argument that the Morris amendment was in order, as it bore directly upon the duties on sugar which were to be disturbed by the proposed reduction upon Cuban sugar.

Other tariff amendments, however, were

analysis of the vote shows that 100 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats against it. The voting on the bill was the culmination of a long struggle which began almost at the opening of this session and after two weeks of continuous debate during which much bitterness was aroused. Today's debate was an exceedingly lively character, and bore being echoes of last night's Democratic caucus. To that caucus the great of the Republican leaders sought to pass the bill without further delay. Previous to the coming of the caucus the Democrats were very much divided and the opposition of the Republican leaders was shown signs of disintegration. Today, when it became apparent that the Democrats would act as the best sugar men decided, the meeting attended by 32 of them, decided to hit in their teeth and overthrow the chair. As soon as this caucus was effected the Republican leaders realized that they would be out and so far as the removal of the chair was concerned, and Mr. Grosvener, the Republican leader, comforted himself with warning his beet sugar colleagues that in removing the chair they were placing the sugar bill in jeopardy. The Republican leaders placed in the ruling bill a provision for the benefit of the beet sugar producers.

The Democrats attempted to follow their former advantage when the difference amendment was adopted by offering the Babcock bill and other amend-

to defend the dingy senile, Republican amendment, the Republicans declined to state their position. The Democrats did not press them seriously. One of the surprises of the session was the attempt of Mr. Taft, a Massachusetts Republican, to make the duty off hides. He offered amendments and appealed one after the decision of the chair, but he voted down each time. The bill, as passed, authorizes the president to raise or lower the establishment of an independent government in Cuba and the enactment of such government of immigration, consular and contract-labor laws as are effective as those of the United States to negotiate a reciprocal treaty with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States would grant a reduction of ten percent from the Dingley rates on refined sugars and other duties on goods from Cuba. Such agreement was made on December 1, 1902. During the existence of such agreement no duty on refined sugars and all rates above No. 16 Dutch standard are at 1.825 cents per pound. Mr. Taft, in closing the debate for friends of the bill declared that it was not an attack upon protection, but a revision of the existing tariff. It is a bill to protect the harm a sugar American industry deprive an American workman of single day's wages. This bill contains a single proposition for reciprocal trade relations and is justified on

business principles. But it is not that. It is a step toward redemption of the pledge we made to Cuba but to ourselves when we intended to intervene to right the wrong which she was suffering under Spanish regime. Mr. De Alzola said that our own people thought it was to be set out in the high road of the world to see that she started on fair auspices.

While Mr. Dalzell was speaking several of the senators, including Messrs. Spooner (W. Va.), Spooner (Wis.) and Banks (Ind.), came into the chamber. Ex-Senator Hiscock of New York was on the floor. The galleries were also filled to overflowing and almost every member was in his seat, and there was brilliant and attentive work. He repeated the substance of the bill to applause.

At 3 o'clock the time for general debate expired and the bill, which consisted of only one section, was opened and amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Morris (Minn.), one of the Republican opponents of the bill, was recalled, and amid much excitement of the galleries an amendment to remove the duty on refined sugar. The amendment was as follows:

"On the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation while said agreement shall remain in force there shall be levied, collected and paid on all billings of refined sugar provided by law on all sugars above a 6 Dutch standard in color and on sugar which has gone through a process of refining, imported into the United States, a cent and 325-1,000 of one per cent."

Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, at made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. He argued that it was not germane, and against such extraneous amend-

A dozen members were in the front row of the galleries, and the morning for recognition before the applause died away, but the chair recognized Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader. Amid profound silence he addressed his Republican colleagues. He said that he would not address the other side. The opposition on his own side, he said, claimed to be friendly to the beet sugar industry. The amendment was a proposition to reduce the duty on beet sugar to that of sugar from other countries. He warned these friends of beet sugar that he proposed to show his friendship for beet sugar by voting against the amendment.

Mr. McCallan then introduced an amendment to reduce still further by 20 per cent. the whole sugar schedule of the Dingley law and Mr. De Armond offered another amendment to strike out the language of the amendment and to refer to its operation to the period covered by the reciprocity agreement. Both were voted down without division. The vote then recurred on the Morris amendment.

There was a great cheer, by a vote of 164 to 111. The majority for it was so overwhelming that Mr. Payne did not demand tellers. The next surprise came from the Republican side. Mr. Morris of Massachusetts offered an amendment to place hides on the free list. The chair sustained a point of order against it and when Mr. Roberts appealed many Democrats and Republicans sustained the chair and the chair was sustained, 138 to 70.

Mr. Roberts then modified his amendment so as to make it apply only to hides from Cuba and said that it was not to be in order. But on a division vote it was defeated, 120 to 138.

Mr. McCallan then moved to increase the reciprocal concession from 20 to 30 per cent.

Two Republicans, Parker (New Jersey) and Tompkins (New York), voted for the amendment, and the Louisiana Democrats and several other Democrats, 11 in all, voted against it. It was defeated, 162 to 169.

Littledale (Me.) followed Mr. taking the view that the amendment was "not so good." He went far in his argument before he took intense interest by reverting to report that at the Democratic caucus might Mr. Underwood's overtures had been made to him regard to the Crumpacker resolution. "Insinuation has been made here," he said, "which has not been recognized as having any basis." He reported that the Democratic last night it was stated that apnea had come from this side of the for the members to enter into an alliance with the numerous also sacrifice human rights. In order to the face of certain leaders or protect the profits of an aggregation of

Mr. Richardson (Tennessee) then offered the Babcock bill to place articles in the metal schedules on a free trade, also cotton bags, binding twine, pulp, etc." It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Corliss (Michigan) offered an amendment to authorize the president reciprocity agreement with Canada. It was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Newlands (Nevada) offered his amendments establish free trade between Cuba and the United States, and to extend an invitation to Cuba to enter the United States as a territory, was a view to eliminate statehood. Also ruled out.

On motion of Mr. Payne the committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

On the previous question was voted on.

Mr. Payne demanded a separate vote on

the Morris amendment to abolish the differential on refined sugar, and the roll was called.

The Morris amendment was adopted, 199 to 105. All the Democrats and the following Republicans, 64 in number, voted for the amendment:

Aplin, Barney, Bishop, Bowserock, Bromwell, Brown, Burkett, Calderhead, Connor, Coombs, Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Cushing, Crumpacker, Cushman, Dahle, Darragh, Davidson, Dayton, Esch, Farney, Gardner (Mich.), Gill, Greene (Wyo.),

Littlefield, Maud, McCreary, McLaughlin, Morrison, Neff, Phillips,  
 Kahn, Knox, Lacey, Lawrence, Lester,  
 Littlefield, Maud, McCreary, McLaughlin,  
 Littlefield, Maud, Mercer, Miller, Morris,  
 Morrison, Needham, Phillips, Prince,  
 Prince, Roberts, Sutherland, Smith (Ills.),  
 Smith (Iowa), J. C. Smith, S. W. Smith,  
 W. A. Smith, Sutherland, Stevens  
 (Illns.), Sutherland, Tawney, Thomas  
 (Illns.), Tupper, Vanhook, Weeks.  
 The bill was then passed, 247 to 52.  
 Those voting in the negative were:  
 Apple, Barney, Bell, Brengle, Brown,  
 Calkins, Campbell, Calkins, Calkins,  
 Cushman, Dahle, Darragh, Davenport,  
 Louisiana, Davis (Florida), Dayton,  
 Oleck, Esch, Fletcher, Fordney, Gardner,  
 Michigan), Grosvenor, Hamilton,  
 Jones, Littlefield, Jones, Washington,  
 Kahn, Littlefield, Loe, McCreary,  
 McLaughlin, Metcalf, Neve (Louis-  
 iana), Morris, Needham, Nevill, Prince,  
 Sutherland, Tawney, Thomas (Illns.),  
 Tupper, Sheldor (Illinois), H. S. Smith,  
 S. W. Smith, W. A. Smith, Stevens  
 (Minnesota), Sutherland, Tawney, Tay-  
 ner, Tompkins (Ohio), Warner, Weeks,  
 and Young.  
 The sneate amendments to the Chil-  
 senese exclusion bill were disagreed to  
 and the bill was sent to conference.  
 On March 6, at 4:45 p. m., the house  
 adjourned.

**SUGAR CONSUMPTION.**  
Washington, D. C., April 13.—Public interest in the sugar problem—the share of the enormous consumption of that article supplied and likely to be supplied by the United States—has led the treasury bureau of statistics to prepare a statement regarding the sugar consumption of the United States, and the amount produced in the country of cane and beet, separately stated; the amount produced in its insular territory, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; the amount imported from Cuba, the amount from other tropical territory, and the amount from the beet-sugar-producing countries of Europe. The sugar consumption of the United States has grown from 1,272,426,342 pounds in 1870 to 5,313,987,840 pounds in 1901. Of the 5,313,987,840 pounds in 1870 to 88 pounds per capita in 1901. Of the 5,313,987,840 pounds consumed in 1901, 985,568,640 pounds, or more than one-sixth, were produced in the United States; 852,265,760 pounds, or about another sixth, were produced in the insular possessions, while the remainder, amounting to 3,476,213,440 pounds, or about two-thirds of the total consumption, repre-

year 1901 3,202,860,514 pounds were from Cuba; 688,676,954 pounds from the East Indies, chiefly Java; 1,122,098,887 pounds from other cane-sugar countries; and 559,774,613 pounds from the beet-sugar countries of Europe.

Of the 985,568,804 pounds of sugar produced in the United States, about 500,000,000 pounds were refined, and the balance, from cane or from the insular possessions, all was from cane, as was also all of that from Cuba and from the other tropical territory; while of the 599,446,131 pounds of beet sugar imported, 484,444,000 pounds came in the unrefined condition, and 115,340,609 pounds refined.

Year.	Total.		Domestic Product.	
	Calendar Consumption.	Consumption.	Consumption.	Beet.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880	966,784	88,822	237	
1881	1,012,206	127,367	629	
1882	1,141,391	76,732	416	
1883	1,221,011	142,297	505	
1884	1,283,283	157,473	637	
1885	1,298,330	100,675	730	
1886	1,459,280	85,338	754	
1887	1,381,714	125,489	1,180	
1888	1,519,293	166,815	1,819	
1889	1,416,474	153,009	2,406	
1890	1,476,477	196,003	2,890	
1891	1,868,763	227,951	5,750	
1892	1,894,702	259,064	12,000	
1893	1,996,758	238,886	16,000	
1894	2,012,714	273,320	30,443	
1895	1,949,744	324,506	30,000	
1896	2,009,050	249,420	40,000	
1897	2,070,978	210,937	38,683	
1898	2,002,902	250,812	34,543	
1899	2,073,068	219,000	43,000	
1900	2,178,847	174,450	82,000	
1901	2,372,316	202,150	124,859	

## OIL NEWS.

Work on the Alamo has been suspended since Wednesday, pending the arrival of the new manila cable. It has been substituted for the manila cable now in use. Mr. Huston received word of its arrival tonight, and drilling will probably be resumed on Monday. The drilling is still trying to fish out its bailer, but so far without success. Some trouble was caused by caving, but this has now been remedied. The bailing apparatus has been strengthened and it is hoped that they will soon be able to pull out the lost bailer. It has been reported that the new manila cable is of the same size as the old one, but that there is absolutely no truth in that. The Martin is now down 2,726 feet and is making from 10 to 15 ft. a day. A new cable was put down tomorrow morning, making the third one for this well so far. Mr. Rathven says there are no new indications of any sort.

The bailing apparatus used for fast drilling made on the Clear recently has now been replaced by another of Mr. Huston's "back crews on the Sale-Boulder. They are now down 2,726 feet. The new cable, which is considered by all men to be a most extraordinary record. They are now down 1,200 feet and everything looks good for fast drilling.

The Boulder Basin is down 2,300 feet and will put in a new cable tomorrow. Among the other wells rapid progress

being made. The Olean measures 1,840 ft; the Boulder-Valmont, 1,200; the Hazen, 700; the Phenomenal, 1,260; the Maxwell, 250; the Blue Jacket, 1,200. The Olean Oil company's first well will be spudded in tonight.

Work throughout the field is going on very satisfactorily and the prospects for a big oil boom here this summer are growing brighter every day.

**L SHOWS IN REPUBLIC WELL.**  
Special to the Gazette.

ouder, April 18—Everyone entered drilling in oil here, and the means provided by the White Sulphur Springs Hotel were very plentiful tonight, more especially stockholders in the Republic Oil & Development company. The drilling was done in the morning, and instead of being merely a hole in the ground, the Republic is a full sized oil well with a capacity variably estimated at from 80 to 100 barrels. The drilling was done in the morning, and is chronicled in this morning's paper. The drill struck oil sand at a depth of feet yesterday afternoon and drilled to a depth of 100 feet this morning. The general manager of the company, Mr. Teagarden went out to the well and after looking things over, decided to continue drilling. The drilling was done at about 10 o'clock the amount of oil began to increase and soon the bailer came up full of oil. The drilling was continued until it was found that the well had become so great that it was impossible to drill, so the tools were raised up. The bailer was sent down again and again each time it came up full of oil. The drilling was done in this manner but it proved impossible. After all the barrels of oil had been filled, the oil was turned on and the well was filled. The well was wasted in this way. The oil is somewhat darker and greener

that found in the other wells, but of practically the same quality. The oil has been found to have been drilled through 91 feet of the oil strata, and there is no telling how much farther it extends. If the oil continues at its present rate, it will be a long time before the company will be able to pump any oil. It is the general opinion among oil men that the Republic is an "edge well," that is, close to the edge of the oil and gas strata. The oil and gas stratum found 1,700 feet deep in the McKenzie. If this is so, it is at least an enormous depth, as the Republic is only about 1,800 feet deep. It is not known how long it will be before the oil can be pumped, and as soon as tankage can be secured the well will commence steady pumping. Conservative estimates place the Republic as a 50-barrel well, but it is not likely that it will be as good as the best in the field. If it is only about one-third as deep as the other wells, the company will save at least \$2,000 on drilling and casing. It will also be much easier to pump than the deeper ones. Messrs. Smith & Berry, who came here to look for the oil, will be paid \$100 a week for Mr. Huselton, were the crew drilling when oil was struck, and are being congratulated by their companies on their good fortune in bringing in the oil. Probably the best well in the field up to date.

The strike caused great excitement

Boulder and is the one topic of talk on the street tonight. Messrs. C. E. and J. W. C. are the only officers of the company, are wearing contented smiles and showing samples of the oil to numerous friends. Republic stock, which had been selling at five cents a share, is away up in the air now and other stocks will also feel the effects of the strike. The other companies owning property adjoining the oil fields are not so tickled, and the public are greatly encouraged and will every effort to get their wells down as speedily as possible, in the hope of getting a share of the strike.

It remains to be seen how long it will be before the Republic's record of producing well in 10 days from the time rigging was begun, will be broken.

**BOULDER OIL.**

cial to the Gazette.

As a result of the success of the public well has the effect of turning on the Rose Creek well. This is in the Republic well. The Republic well the drill is down about 1,550 feet. As the water is in the whitish sandstone and is probably that oil will come in any day. It is expected that it will be one of the best being put down and a big flow it is expected when it comes in.

cial to the Gazette.

Monday, April 22.—Tomorrow the well will be put in the Republic and the well will be reamed and cleaned preparatory to casing. The casing at present extends only about 60 feet, and will be put down to 925 feet, or more. The tubing and other pumping apparatus and tank have been ordered and will be here in a few days. It is thought that the well will be ready to begin pumping by the last of the week. There is now about 450 barrels of fluid in the well and it is being raised all the time. Workmen are now putting up the derrick for the

Mr. Huselton has closed a contract with the Homestake company, whose mine is just southwest of the Republic. This is their first well. The contract calls for a shaft 1,500 feet deep, and the well to be spudded in by Saturday. The timbers arrived yesterday and the rig bullers are at work and the derrick is going rapidly. Mr. Teagarden and a party of men in the Republic are interested in the Homestake. The Boulder is down 1,670 feet and is going along nicely but has shown no developments lately. Mr. Huselton is spudded in at the Boulder Illuminating company and will start on the shaft for the first day of the year. The companies are controlled by Bright & Co. of Colorado Springs. Crawford is down 900 feet. Very little progress was made last week because of the large crevice having

the well, and then the drill through, and proved to be quite a job. Since has been completed, however, drilling has been going on very satisfactorily, and yesterday quite a flow of gas was encountered.

The formation has been reported that the normal had struck oil and a large number of people went out to the well during the day. The Gazette reporter said this evening and found that most of the reports were greatly exaggerated. The formation has been coming between shale and sand, and during the day some of the sand was blown out, but there were very slight traces of oil, but not enough to warrant the belief that the oil sand had been reached. In fact, it is considered improbable that this will occur in several days yet. Owing to mismanagement this well was reported to have reached the oil sand on the 15th of last month, but it was stated that the oil sand was between 1,250 and 1,300 feet deep. Taking out the time during which work was stopped for lack of water, just 13 days have elapsed since drilling was started, making an average of about 100 feet per day.

which is considered good time. The new steel cable has just been placed in the Alamo and drilling resumed. This is the first attempt at using a steel cable instead of manila for drilling purposes, and the result of the experiment will be watched with interest by the oil men, as its success will mean a great saving in sinking wells. The Rose Crude is now down 1,800 feet and is in a black sand which is growing lighter with

increased depth. A new engine and new cables have been put in at a Martin, and it is now prepared to go down 3,500 feet if necessary. The Boulder Basin has reached a depth of 2,000 feet and is now casing. The Petroleum, owned by Lee Reynolds and C. Wallrich and others, was spudded in yesterday. Another well, the Keller, is being drilled down 25 feet. The Hygiene, the Cleveland 2,350, and the McFee, 1,000.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, April 23.—The showing of oil in the Phenomenal has increased markedly since yesterday. The stuff actually up today was a mixture of sand and shale, and contained very perceptible streaks of oil. There is quite a little oil on the surface of the sump and samples were secured by a number of visitors who went out to the well to see. Manager Leo Vincent was seen this evening, and was very complimentary about the latest development. He said: "Yes, we certainly have oil in the Phenomenal, although it will probably have to drill 200 to 300 feet more before striking the sand stratum. We washed out some

that the drift brought up today and found that about one-half of it was shale and the other half fine oil sand. The shale should soon go through the shaker and together, and then we expect to get some real thing. The outlook is most encouraging, and I feel no doubt that the well will produce a large body of oil. We are now pumping something over 1,300 feet." The Phenomenal is located about one-half mile south of town, near the crossing of the county road and the Gulf and Western tracks, and is in almost a direct line south of the Republic. The company controls 17 acres and intends to develop the property with a well. The developments at the Phenomenal seem to indicate more strongly than ever that the oil resources of the Republic are more extensive than those who claim that the outcrop of the Phenomenal would be found near the hills of the Republic.

The pumping apparatus for the Republic arrived today and will be put in operation. A 150 and a 300-barrel tank will be used to pump the oil. It is thought that Saturday will see the well flowing. The Martin met with another unfortunate accident today. The sand line broke and left the bailer in the bottom of the well. The men have been unsuccessful in fishing it out but have been unsuccessful. The hard formation at this well usually moves most of the danger of caving in. It is usually incident to a fishing job of this kind that the well will be recovered some time tomorrow.

the Relations of Capital to Labor. At present in far too many cases the attitude of the laboring class is regarded by the units comprising the latter half of the partnership as unbridled robbery—a sort of yawning chasm across which no meeting-ling can be thrown. This attitude, however, is not shared by the capitalists themselves; but the fact remains that the majority of units comprising labor regard the units regarded by the latter as robbers. This is in many cases when the capitalist does not advance an advance it is regarded by the recipients with suspicion if not absolute contempt. It is the same with new methods of organization or of production which do not appear directly to the man's understanding, as for instance the "premium system;" they are regarded with suspicion or as a means of making undue advantage of the laboring class; that this attitude of opposition

capital or progress is not deliberately capped, but is rather the result of competition. With the widest outlook on the workers' part, this honest attitude will gradually recede and ever increasing friendly relations be established. With the widest outlook on a amicable agreement and upon the strength and cordiality of this partnership will our success in competitive industry. Foreign competition is only consistent with the development of other countries and if the two halves of our industrial operation, competition then becomes an incentive to fresh effort. This operation is not only possible, but is the only way to progress. It is the only way for it; and that in turn only competitive nations, achieved through the aid of the workers' present organization, can give the industry the social character to the industry of today and invaluable to industry of the future. Percy Longmuir, in The Engineering Magazine for April.

**Canada Going Backward.**  
Not only has there been but little increase in the total population of Canada during the last decade, but the

own by the latest census, but, according to the Montreal Star, what increases the number of immigrants largely to the influx of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Russians, Italians, Gallians and Poles. These replace people of the Irish, English and French who migrate to the United States. Furthermore, Canada is serving as a dumping ground for immigrants excluded from the United States. Within six months some 500 immigrants of this sort, unable to cross the border, have been left stranded in the St. Lawrence valley. This is explained by a statement of Robert Macpherson, special United States immigration inspector at Sault Ste. Marie. He says that many of the European immigrants are suffering from infectious diseases, the direct result of a lack of sanitary methods.—Springfield Republican.

is not generally known that a boiler of 40-horse power can be made and shipped in about eight hours. That is, the boiler is put up by the end of the morning it can be on the way to destination by 2 o'clock on the same day, ready for steam when set. This is the time taken from the time the boiler is set to dimensions, all rivets driven, plates set and rolled, and the work made water and steam tight within the time it takes to make the flue sheet, turn-tubular type, where no smith work or flanging is required. This is quick work, and I know of one shop that has been doing this since the 1870's. —(Robert P. Watson in the Engineering Magazine for April.

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**Fred Hayner,** 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  South Tejon St.  
COLORADO SPRINGS.

## The Colorado Sky

By **PROF. FRANK H. LOUD,**  
Director of the Colorado College Observatory.

WEATHER RECORD FOR MARCH, 1962.														
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1-23-79.00	20.0	38.0	36.0	20.0	28.0	62	61	NW	N	NW	38	P	0	0
2-23-39.9	18.5	28.0	46.0	15.5	33.0	76	73	NW	SE	S	40	C	0	0
3-23-39.9	18.5	28.0	46.0	15.5	33.0	76	73	NW	SE	S	40	C	0	0
4-23-1136	21.5	35.0	33.5	20.0	25.0	51	59	V	V	V	31	C	0	0
5-23-98.1	12.0	42.5	15.0	10.0	49.5	52	59	N	SE	SE	28	P	0	0
6-23-53.3	43.0	50.0	46.5	27.0	60.0	44	52	NE	N	W	28	0	0	0
7-23-82.8	27.0	42.0	30.0	20.0	50.0	44	52	N	NW	NW	44	C	0	0
8-23-018	24.0	49.0	33.5	29.5	38.0	42	58	N	NW	NW	17	0	0	0
9-23-72.5	69.0	57.0	50.0	34.0	62.5	11	47	NW	V	W	30	C	0	R
10-23-75.5	40.5	40.0	24.0	38.5	56.0	47	67	NW	N	NW	20	0	0.62	0
11-23-82.7	25.0	37.0	35.0	30.0	40.5	61	63	NW	N	NW	20	0	0.01	0
12-23-82.7	25.0	37.0	35.0	30.0	40.5	61	63	NW	N	NW	20	0	0.01	0
13-23-61.1	23.0	54.0	50.1	18.0	36.0	75	55	NE	SE	S	29	C	0	0
14-23-24.9	42.5	42.0	27.0	33.0	50.0	46	60	SW	SW	N	60	P	T	R
15-23-46.6	19.5	29.0	26.0	19.0	31.0	80	75	NW	NW	N	54	P	0	0
16-23-82.8	27.0	31.0	31.1	19.0	29.0	50	50	N	N	N	28	C	0	0
17-23-08.3	8.0	40.0	4.0	7.5	44.0	50	63	E	SE	SE	12	C	0	0
18-23-76.2	27.0	38.0	57.0	22.0	63.0	42	49	NE	NE	S	20	P	0	0
19-23-58.1	38.0	35.0	54.0	31.0	37.0	50	42	N	N	E	15	0	0	0
20-23-79.0	27.0	38.0	57.0	22.0	63.0	42	49	NE	NE	S	20	P	0	0
21-23-72.4	20.5	41.5	41.0	29.5	41.5	75	78	SW	SE	E	28	P	0	0
22-23-69.7	34.1	44.5	48.2	33.5	50.0	74	80	E	SE	NE	40	P	0	0
23-23-33.3	34.0	37.5	41.0	34.0	45.0	95	85	SW	E	NW	11	0	0.04	R
24-23-58.7	29.5	41.5	41.5	28.5	41.5	95	91	N	S	N	28	C	0	0
25-23-33.8	29.5	31.5	29.0	25.5	48.0	98	91	N	S	N	51	0	0.97	R
26-23-64.0	31.5	49.5	45.5	29.0	51.0	49	58	V	E	NE	31	C	0	0
27-23-67.3	31.5	44.5	46.5	29.0	51.0	64	70	NP	E	NE	19	P	0	0
28-23-66.2	31.5	44.5	46.5	29.0	51.0	64	70	NP	E	NE	19	P	0	0
29-23-63.9	11.5	19.0	18.0	11.0	26.0	86	90	NW	NE	NE	19	P	0.10	R
30-21-03.2	9.5	25.0	25.0	6.0	33.0	83	83	N	SE	SE	22	C	T	0
31-21-04.6	12.5	35.0	38.0	11.0	38.0	65	75	NW	S	SE	10	C	0	0
Means-27.2	41.1	39.5	23.6	47	65	68								

Observers—Z. T. Roberts and W. H. Need.

CONTENTS OF FIELD MEMO.

- 1.—Barometer. Actual pressure in inches of mercury at 12 noon.
- 2.—Thermometer at 6 a. m. (degrees Fahrenheit).
- 3.—Thermometer at 12 m.
- 4.—Thermometer at 6 p. m.
- 5.—Minimum thermometer as read at 6 a. m.
- 6.—Maximum thermometer as read at 6 p. m.
- 7.—Relative humidity (per cent. of saturation) at 12 m.
- 8.—Mean relative humidity (average of observations at 6 a. m., 12 m. and 6 p. m.)
- 9.—Direction of wind at 6 a. m.
- 10.—Direction of wind at 12 m.
- 11.—Direction of wind at 6 p. m.
- 12.—Maximum velocity of wind in miles per hour during 24 hours ending 6 p. m.
- 13.—Character of sky at 12 m. Here C signifies clear; P, partly cloudy; O, overcast or cloudy.
- 14.—Precipitation. Amount of rainfall, including snow as melted, in inches of water. T signifies "trace," that is, less than one one-hundredth of an inch.

The maximum temperature of the month was 63.5 degrees, and occurred on the 9th. The minimum temperature, 6 degrees, on the 30th. The total precipitation was four hundredths of an inch, and fell in six days, excluding those in which the fall was one hundredth of an inch. The number of clear days was 9; of partly cloudy, 16; of cloudy, 6. The maximum velocity of wind was 80 miles, on the 14th. The maximum of barometric pressure occurred on March 4 and the minimum on March 11, the values being 31.10 and 29.25, respectively.

REMARKS ON PARTICULAR DATES.

March 9—The maximum temperature of the month was occasioned by a chinook wind, as is quite clearly indicated by the recorded wind directions for that date. The day following, the temperature fell, and the wind shifted to the westward and remained nearly stationary, save for a slight southwesterly movement, during 24 hours. It was this low area that was responsible for the snow of the 10th and 11th.

March 14—A storm, developed in Utah on the previous day, passed over Colorado and was nearly central at Denver. The barometer was remarkably low over the state, while the winds were of great violence at that station. "With the exception of March 10, 1854, this is the lowest point reached (by the barometer) during March in 20 years."

March 23—A low area remained over the middle plateau for three days, finally moving westward, but the storm was not so severe as the one of March 22, because of this disturbance, but was much less striking than the result of its crossing the mountains, on March 25. Professor Shedd writes as follows: "A most peculiar storm. The clouds gathered during the forenoon until by 11:15 the rooms were dark enough to require the use of lamps. At the same time several loud claps of thunder were heard. The flakes were large granular pellets, almost like sleet. Later they became less hard but remained granular. About 12:20, during the hardest part of the snowfall, a flash of lightning was seen, followed by a clap of thunder. The distance from the place where the storm was falling to the place where the lightning was seen was about 10 miles. The snow fell until 3:20 p. m.; wind from northwest; clouds nimbus and very heavy, especially at first; temperature 32 degrees, about." In the last respect there was a sudden change at the beginning of the storm, as the air had been quite warm and the conditions of instability, usual in summer thunder storms, doubtless prevailed.

March 28-31—The closing days of the month were characterized by a succession of cyclonic disturbances in the West, the last of which was the one which has been so recently prevalent in Colorado. The greatest precipitation occurred on the 28th, between 1 a. m. and 6 p. m., but there was also a considerable fall on the following day. Professor Shedd has the following notes as to the character of the precipitation: "The snow was not so heavy as that of March 22, but was much more heavily. The wind was in the northwest; temperature about 32 degrees. At first the snow was granular and large, forming in pellets. It was almost like sleet. As the storm progressed, the large granulations stopped and the flakes became smaller and more numerous. The flakes were not so large as those of March 22, but were mixed with crystals, and before long all the flakes were crystalline. The flakes were tabular (i. e., flat), some compact, close and small, some large and branching. The storm was in many respects a typical one, illustrating a great abundance of crystals with its progress."

# The Woods People Buy Pueblo Concern

It is understood on good authority that the Woods Investment company, of this city and Victor, plans to extend its operations to other Colorado fields, particularly Pueblo.

Two of the company were in Pueblo on Monday for the purpose, it is said, of looking over that city as a field for investment. It is said that these gentlemen while there purchased the Barnollar-Security Abstract Co. This is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the state and is one of but two companies of this character in Pueblo. It is understood that the Woods people paid \$20,000 for the business and rights of the Pueblo people in this concern.

Mr. Warren Woods was called up last night regarding the matter but declined to either deny or confirm the report. He requested the Gazette to talk to the other members of the company about the matter. Efforts were made to find both Mr. F. M. Woods and Mr. H. E. Woods, but they proved ineffectual. Both gentlemen were in Victor and it was impossible to get into communication with them.

## PANAMA CANAL PROPOSITIONS

Associated Press.  
Washington, D. C. There have been communications between Secretary Hay and the Colombian minister, Concho, containing the basis of an agreement between the two countries in the event that congress should authorize the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The communications were from the Colombian minister and contained propositions of his government as to the terms on which the United States would be permitted to construct a canal, on which Colombia would consent to the construction of the canal, in reply to which Secretary Hay transmitted a counter proposal. The proposal is of a conditional nature as to what this government would do in the event that congress authorized the president to accept and ratify the proposition. It was sent to Minister Concho today. The purpose of the communications was to remove room for doubt as to what the United States would do if a canal was directed to be built.

The following authorized statement concerning the propositions of Colombia as they stand amended was made public today:

"The United States is granted exclusive right to construct, operate and protect a

canal across the Isthmus of Panama, within the zone. The zone is six miles wide and includes the islands of Flamenco and Perles in Panama Bay. It is to be under the joint control of the United States and Colombia.

"Colombia gives unqualified consent to the United States to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama on the same terms and conditions as the United States and exempts the latter country from all taxes, import duties, etc.

"The United States grants to the United States a leasehold in fee simple of the canal strip in perpetuity. For convenience it is divided into periods of 100 years, renewable at the option of the United States for a lump sum payment of \$7,000,000 after the exchange of ratifications, to be considered "on account." For 14 years Colombia waives all claims against the United States. The period will more than cover the time of construction. At the end of the 14-year period the annual compensation which the United States is to pay Colombia is to be determined by a board of five commissioners." The fact that Colombia has asked no compensation for the first 14 years is not to be taken into consideration in fixing the annual rental thereafter.



(Special Correspondence.)

**Keep Your Eye on Shaw.**

While Secretary Leslie M. Shaw's governor of Iowa and when his presidential "boom" was first launched, Iowa newspaper, seeking to add to the fact, printed every day at the head of its editorial column this line: "Keep your eye on Shaw." Recently the Iowa Herald, which has recently commented this to the new secretary of the treasury. "That was all right, governor while we were talking of nominal money," he said, "but now that you have the custody of \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 of the government money it's time to take that a down. People will think we have confidence in you."—(Leslie's Wee

"The next best thing to being w  
is to be able to quote another's v







# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DEFEAT OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

It was a sorry day for the Republican house leaders when they made common cause with the sugar trust in an effort to take \$8,000,000 out of the pockets of the western farmers for the sole benefit of the trust.

The hypocrisy of the situation was very promptly and very thoroughly exposed, and the Pharisaical arguments that the theft was "a reciprocity measure," and that it would relieve the poverty-stricken people of Cuba were punctured so full of holes that those who brought such arguments into existence refused at the last to recognize their own offspring.

The chief value of the vote in the house on Friday is that it demonstrates to the country that the sugar trust is losing its grip on the congress of the United States.

It has been many years since that trust has received a rebuff in congress. It maintains at Washington the most powerful and the most unscrupulous lobby of any of the large interests. Its agents are quite as numerous inside the halls of congress as outside.

When the McKinley tariff bill was at the full height of its operations, and when public sentiment was running strongly in favor of high protection, this trust was powerful enough to force through congress a measure making the duties upon raw sugar from Cuba almost nominal.

The sugar trust owns vast plantations in Cuba, and with the cheap labor which can be obtained there they could make it impossible for American sugar planters to compete with them if they could get a suitable rate on their importations of raw sugar.

But the sugar trust does not care to compete with the sugar refineries of Europe, and when it comes to choosing between the present tariff on Cuban raw sugar and the removal of the differential tariff on refined sugar, the trust will undoubtedly choose to let the present tariff on raw sugar stand.

It will be interesting to watch the movements of the Republican advocates of this Cuban bill from this on. They have persistently claimed that their efforts were solely and unselfishly in the interests of the Cuban people.

With the bill, as it passed the house, pinching the toes of the sugar trust, but serving Cuba just as well as the original measure could, we shall soon see whether pure philanthropy or more material influences were back of this recent effort of the house Republican leaders to break down the Republican doctrine of protection, and to throw to the winds the party's national platform pledges.

There has never been much chance of this bill passing the senate under the most favorable circumstances, and now that it has become almost a free trade measure so far as sugar is concerned, it is certain of defeat.

The situation is encouraging to the beet sugar manufacturers of Colorado, and we sincerely hope there will be no effort to sell their plants to the sugar trust.

That trust has always taken a lively interest in Colorado, not only in a business way, but also politically. It has some very powerful and useful friends in this state, and in the campaign of 1894 it contributed a large sum of money (it is reliably stated \$100,000) to settle the result as it wished it.

In all probability it will be equally interested in the political result in Colorado this fall, for it always has measures pending in congress, and it usually begins at the bottom to place its advocates where they can be most useful to it.

The only gratifying feature of the recent contest over this measure in the house is the unanimity with which Colorado people, Democrats and Republicans, have stood by our home industries.

Messrs. Bell and Shafroth probably made as good a fight for us in congress as any protection Republicans could have made, and they certainly represented the state better than some weak-kneed Republican lick-spittle who would have been lashed by the party whip into the sugar trust camp.

This sugar question will be an important one in the political contest in Colorado this year, and the people should make certain that the delegation which they send to congress shall be one which cannot be bought, or wheedled, or driven into sacrificing the state's interests.

### THE LAURA LEE STRIKE.

HERE were two articles of good fortune for the mining circles of this city in yesterday's Gazette. One was the story of continued gains in the stock market aggregating not less than a million dollars.

The other was the report of the opening up of bonanza ore in the Laura Lee, on Mineral hill, north of Cripple Creek city.

Of the two the Laura Lee strike is the more important, for the reason that gold uncovered in the hills is always of greater value than a rise on the stock market.

The Laura Lee discovery will undoubtedly prove a strong stimulus to prospecting in the northern part of the district, and outside of the limits hitherto supposed to exist. If bonanza ore exists in the Laura Lee, there is the best of reasons for believing that it may also be found in other prospects on Mineral hill, and on other hills in that region.

The importance of the Laura Lee discovery was emphasized by the Gazette at the time it was originally made, and subsequent events have more than justified the position then taken.

### A THREAT OF LOCUSTS.

A PLAGUE of locusts seems naturally connected with the desert, and, in the United States, with the arid western region. According to the entomologists of the agricultural department at Washington, however, the 17-year locusts will make their appearance next month, but no state west of the Mississippi river is threatened with the invasion.

Seventeen years ago, in 1885, one of the most dangerous species of locusts made their appearance in certain eastern localities. These places were carefully noted by the scientists of the agricultural department, and it is in them that the farmers are warned to exercise special care and vigilance this year.

This is an illustration of the advantages of science in commonplace life, and of the importance of the service rendered to the farmers by the government.

### COLORADO AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

FOR MANY YEARS past Colorado has been recognized as the leader in everything that relates to the development of the Rocky mountain region. When mining was spoken of it was understood, unless otherwise specified, that the mines were in Colorado. When the agricultural possibilities of the great west were alluded to, it was naturally supposed that some Colorado irrigation matter was under discussion, and the same was very largely true of manufacturing and other western industries.

Far to the north in Montana a separate center of investment and immigration was established, but for three-quarters of the width of the United States, Colorado was the recognized headquarters.

This condition no longer exists to the same degree that it did formerly. New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming are attracting more of the public attention than they have ever done before, and as the possibilities of those states and territories are understood, it becomes clearly apparent that the growth of the great west is not to be confined within the limits of any one of them, but that all have sufficient resources and opportunities for the building up of great and independent communities.

Colorado, however, remains and will continue to remain, the leader-among the Rocky mountain states.

Thanks to her good fortune in attracting the attention of the world of capital, and the adventurous spirits who have been looking for golden opportunities, the progress of this state has been more rapid and more extensive than that of any of her neighbors.

No one of the states and territories above mentioned has anything like the complete railroad system that Colorado enjoys. None of them has reached the same degree of development in cities, in mining, in agriculture, in manufactures or in population.

Colorado has even gained the point, in spite of the many unimproved opportunities and surplus resources, where she has something that can be devoted towards the development and improvement of her neighbors.

At the present time Colorado capital and Colorado investors refuse to be limited by the state lines. The newest mining camp of the Rocky mountain region, Thunder mountain, in Idaho, already is feeling the benefit of the enthusiasm and energy of Colorado prospectors and promoters. The copper mines of Arizona, the gold mines of New Mexico, the stock ranches of Wyoming, and the oil fields of Utah are receiving attention from Colorado capitalists.

The situation here outlined is a most favorable one. Colorado cannot hope to promote her own growth by checking that of her sister states, nor would it be wise for her to do so. On the contrary, this state will do most towards confirming its claim to be a leader among the Rocky mountain sisterhood, by doing all that it can to promote their growth and develop their resources. Colorado merchants, miners and manufacturers will all be benefited by the growth of our neighbors on the south, west and north. It is with them that our business must be largely done in the future. It is to them that we will look for the customers which will make our manufacturing prosperous, and upon their help we must largely rely for the success of those enterprises, and the protection of those interests, in which we are all equally concerned.

It is fortunate for Colorado that this state is in a position to extend a helping hand to our neighbors, and it is fortunate for them that we are able to do so.

The six states forming the central Rocky mountain group are destined to become one of the most important and powerful sections of the entire country. Their interests differ in some material respects from those of the Pacific, northern and prairie states, and it is good wisdom and judgment to promote in every possible way a better understanding in their commercial, economic, political and social affairs.

### THE WATER CURE INVESTIGATION.

A T LAST an "atrocity" seems to have been dug up that has something more to it than the dreams of a letter-writing soldier or the fantasy of an anti-imperialist. It appears to be fairly well established by the testimony of reputable members of Company M of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, that on November 27, 1900, at the convent of Igaras, the presidente of that town was given the "water-cure" for the purpose of forcing him to give information in regard to the insurgents in that vicinity.

The "water-cure," of which the details have been described with sufficient frequency in the daily papers, is a painful, barbarous, but not fatal nor permanently injurious process. It is a comparatively mild form of torture, but it is nevertheless wholly inconsistent with American military discipline and abhorrent to American sentiment.

Any officer or private who shall be proven guilty of such an offense ought to be promptly and severely punished, and we have no doubt that he will be.

There is no sense, however, in exaggerating the importance of this event or of making it a basis for general condemnation of the American army and its methods.

There never was a war in which some breaches of discipline and acts of cruelty did not take place, and the war in the Philippines has been wonderfully free from them, when the worst is said.

Under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and against an enemy whose barbarity and treachery tried the patience of the Americans most severely, they nobly maintained the best traditions of the American service except in a few isolated instances.

Only the yellow journal and the bitter partisan will allow the exceptional outrage to assume a greater importance than the ordinary record of courage, humanity and forbearance that has characterized the American army in the Philippines.

### THE HOAR-GROSVENOR BILL.

IN VIEW of the widely different attitudes assumed by courts in regard to strikes and the legal questions arising out of them it would seem well for congress to define by legislation more exactly than has been done hitherto, just what are the rights and the wrongs of these matters.

To do this is the purpose of the bill now pending before the house of representatives, which is known as the Hoar-Grosvenor, or anti-injunction bill.

This bill, which has been reported favorably by the committee on judiciary, is not a complicated one, and its provisions are thus stated:

If this bill becomes a law, in all labor disputes between employers and employees, the following conditions will exist:

It will not be a criminal conspiracy for two or more persons merely to contract, combine or agree to do an act in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce if such acts would be criminal if actually committed by one person acting alone.

No injunction or restraining order will lawfully issue based solely on such contract, combination or agreement.

It will be a crime for two or more persons to contract, combine or agree to do any act in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce which is criminal when committed by one person acting alone.

It will be a criminal conspiracy to contract, combine or agree to do any act in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce if such act would be criminal when actually committed by one person acting alone.

Nothing in the law will sanction a resort to force or violence or intimidation by a show of force, in aid or furtherance of any trade dispute, or make innocent or non-punishable any act done (aside from the mere making of an agreement or contract) that is otherwise punishable as a crime.

It is something in favor of this bill that it will fail to meet the views of the extremists on both sides. On the one hand it will be criticised because it does not actually do away with the powers of courts to issue injunctions against labor unions under any circumstances, and on the other because it refuses to allow courts to declare all concerted action on the part of employees to be an illegal conspiracy.

But the general principle of the bill, as set forth above, that it cannot be wrong for a union to do something that is innocent if done by an individual, and that it cannot be innocent for a union to do something that is wrong if done by an individual, will appear to most people as a pretty sensible sort of doctrine.

If the measure is passed it will serve as the foundation upon which will be built a national code relating to labor disputes, and it is to be hoped that all of this legislation may be as fair and as sensible as the provisions of the Hoar-Grosvenor bill.

### THE BRITISH CAMP IN NEW ORLEANS.

SOME TIME AGO the Gazette in an editorial announced the principle that the sale of horses and mules to British agents in the United States for use in South Africa was not a violation of neutrality on the part of this country, and that it was in accordance with the policy that had been maintained and insisted upon by the United States through the whole course of its national existence.

Recently the question has come up in a new form, and it is now alleged that the British are maintaining a military camp in the vicinity of New Orleans, and the department of state now has the subject under investigation.

If the British government is maintaining a military camp within the borders of the United States for the purpose of outfitting hostile expeditions against another country that is entitled to belligerent rights, there is no question but that neutrality is being violated. But if the British do not outfit armed expeditions upon our territory, they have a perfect right to buy here whatever they like, and they may also send hither for that purpose such agents as they choose, military or civil. And the Boers have a perfect right to do the same.

The question as to whether the British government may enlist American citizens for military service in South Africa is something different. The supreme court has decided that an American citizen may enter the land or naval service of a foreign government without compromising the neutrality of his own, and also that it is not a crime under the neutrality law to leave this country with the intent to enlist in a foreign military service, nor to transport persons out of the country with their own consent who have an intention of so enlisting. But the court has also held that such persons must not enlist in this country nor hire to go abroad with the intent to enlist.

If the British government has hired muleteers who have afterwards been persuaded to enter the British army, that is not a violation of neutrality; if the British government has been enlisting Americans in this country for service in South Africa, that is clearly a violation of neutrality, and a proper subject for interference by our government; if the British government has exercised compulsion upon any American citizens, whether engaged as muleteers or not, to enter the British service as soldiers, that is a very different matter. In the latter case, the offense would be not against the neutrality laws, but against the sovereign rights of this nation. It would be a very serious matter, and one that would call for prompt and vigorous action by our government.

The probability is that the United States has no real ground for complaint against the action of the British agents at New Orleans. No doubt the British officers in charge of the work of buying and shipping American horses and mules have been very carefully informed as to their rights and duties, and have received very positive instructions not to transgress the limits. The purchase of supplies in this country has been a matter of too much benefit to the British for them to run any risk. It is to their interest to see that the neutrality laws are very strictly observed, and when the investigation is made it will probably be shown that this has been done.

The investigation should be made just the same, and it should be a thorough one.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS HERE TO STAY.

WE NOTICE that some Coloradans are expressing opinions unfavorable to woman suffrage, and a few newspapers are advocating the submission of an amendment repealing the equal suffrage part of our constitution.

If there are any persons in the state who feel particularly aggrieved because women may vote here, they certainly have a right to make their opinions known, and the eastern newspapers are sure to give plenty of space to such "evidences" that equal suffrage is a failure in Colorado.

But there is not the least chance in the world that an amendment for the repeal of woman suffrage will ever be submitted to Colorado voters, and even less chance that it would ever receive their approval.

The people of Colorado are on the whole very well satisfied with the present condition of the suffrage laws. They have not brought the political millennium, to be sure, and no one with any large amount of sense expected that they would. And on the other hand they have not entailed the catastrophes that was so freely predicted by the opponents of the present law.

The great evils of politics and human nature have not been eradicated by woman suffrage, and they would

not be by the repeal of the present law.

But it is a fair statement, to which abundant proof is available, that in many ways woman suffrage has been and is a salutary and a beneficial influence and factor in the political life of our state.

We believe that as the years go on the conditions will change more and more towards getting the greatest amount of good from the equal suffrage laws.

Woman suffrage has come to Colorado to stay, and any other view of the matter is a waste of time.

### THE TRUSTS AND THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

SO LONG AS THE TRUSTS confined themselves to the things that can be dispensed with, public sentiment was aroused slowly and with difficulty against them. The average man does not have to travel on a railroad every day, and when he does there is always the argument that the price he has to pay for his ticket is better than walking. The average man does not have to use kerosene, and the average man is not vitally interested in the price of steel rails.

But the average man does have to eat, and when the trusts put up the prices of the necessities of life, such as milk and meat and flour, the average man not only feels the effect of it day by day, but he is sufficiently familiar with the circumstances and distribution to realize that an injustice is being done to him, and to begin to look about him for a remedy.

It is claimed, of course, that the trust method of distribution is superior to any other, and that when prices are advanced the product is still sold at a lower figure than would be possible under a different system. There is some truth in this statement.

In the case of meat, for instance, it is of decided advantage, both in economy and in healthfulness, that the cattle and sheep and hogs should be handled in the abattoirs of Chicago and Kansas City rather than in innumerable little slaughter houses throughout the country. In theory, the trust ought to pay the farmers more and sell to the consumers for less than could be done under general competition. But the difficulty is that neither the stockraiser nor the consumer can read the market reports at the present time with any great satisfaction. The farmer does not see that the price paid him corresponds to the raise in the retail list, and the consumer sees no other alternative than to use less meat at his table. Neither the meat eater nor the stock grower of Colorado can see any justice in the situation that forces our cattle to be sold in Chicago in competition with the beefs of Illinois, and our beefsteaks to be bought in Chicago in competition with the meat eaters of the eastern cities.

If the trust system is the one by which the greatest economy of production and of distribution can be secured, then the trust managers should see to it that the rights of the public are protected, that the stock growers get a fair price, and that the meat buyers pay a fair price.

Otherwise there will infallibly be forced upon them the proper remedy, and that is, not the abolition of the trust system and the return to the evils of open competition, but the regulation of the trusts for the benefit of the people.

### NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SECRETARY LONG appeared on Saturday before the house committee on naval affairs to discuss the items of the naval appropriation bill. He favored an appropriation for three battleships, two armored cruisers and some smaller ships.

A reasonable amount of new construction for the navy each year is essential to the proper protection of the national interests. War ships not only wear out, but they very quickly go out of style. This is not, however, so much a matter of fashion as it is that modern invention progresses so rapidly that the ships become obsolete long before they wear out. It is not the decay of material nor the strain of ocean service that puts the ship that is five years old at such a great disadvantage when brought into comparison with one that is fresh from the builders' hands.

Few people realize how large a part of what the great nations spend for building battleships is merely to make good the losses of the service and to keep the navy up to date. In fact the number of ships is an utterly unreliable factor in determining the strength of a navy, and a certain amount of new building is inevitable unless the nation wishes to be left hopelessly inferior to others.

The rapidly with which warships wear out is an argument that works both ways. It demonstrates the necessity for reasonable annual construction, and it proves the utter folly of building ships faster than they are needed.

A good navy is an insurance policy for the national interests. When we need it, we need it very much, and when we need it, if we do not have it, there is no possible way by which it can be obtained. It is as foolish to neglect naval appropriations as it is to neglect insurance premiums, but the navy has this further advantage, that in itself it is a precaution against disaster, as well as a safeguard when disaster is imminent.

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SESSION.

More students spent last summer at the University of California than at the summer session of any other American university except Harvard. The 737 students were brought together by a desire to study under some of the foremost scholars of America, men from the Universities of California, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, and Stanford; by the charm of a Pacific summer, for Berkeley is one of the coolest and most delightful of midsummer abiding-places, and by the manifold interest of San Francisco, which is only 30 minutes distant, with a 10-cent fare.

The plans for the next summer session of the University of California, from June 25 to August 6, 1902, provide for instruction in 22 departments: philosophy, education, history and political science, political economy, Greek, Latin, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, art, library science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, agriculture, forestry, irrigation, and physical culture. Besides a number of men from the permanent faculty, among whom will be Professors Holmes Howison, Edward J. Wickson, Hugo Karl Schilling, Carl Copping Plehn, Leon J. Richardson (Dean), Percival Lewis, Kendrick C. Babcock, and Chauncey Wetmore Wells, the summer faculty will include Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy at Harvard; Howard Crosby, professor of history, who just resigned the chair of Modern European history at Cornell to become professor of history and director of university extension in the University of California; B. E. Fernow, long in charge of the forestry work of the United States government, and now director of the New York State College of Forestry; Superintendent F. Louis Soltan of St. Louis; William A. Henry, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin; J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton, editor of the new dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology; Robert A. Harper, professor of botany in the University of Wisconsin; F. N. Scott of Michigan; and Arthur Lachman, Dean of the College of Science and Engineering of the University of Oregon, for chemistry, and Ernest George Merritt of Cornell, for physics, and a number of special lecturers.

Men and women are admitted to exactly equal privileges. Qualified persons may enroll for the summer session without examination. Credit toward a degree will be given for satisfactory work. The full resources of libraries, museums, laboratories, and gymnasiums and other athletic equipment will be available for the summer students. Liberally reduced rates have been offered by the railroads to attendants from all parts of the country. Prospective students should file their applications before June 16. If a request is sent to the recorder of the faculty, Berkeley, California, full information will be forwarded concerning courses, living accommodations, railroads, and similar matters.

## FROM THE STATE PRESS

And now the British papers are at it good and hard, and it is too bad, that is a town that is coming right to the front and the elements at war in the town cannot help but retard its growth. Newspaper men as well as other business men can better afford to labor in harmony for they will profit by it in the end.—(Holyoke Republican.)

Representatives of the colored population of Colorado, called upon Governor Orman one day last week and requested that he advocate the passage of an "anti-lynching law." A statute forbidding lynching would just as surely make a par with some of the wonderful laws made by our fusion legislature during the past two winters.—(La Junta Tribune.)

Professor Libby, of the State university, Colorado, lectured at the High school rooms Tuesday evening, his subject being advice as to readings and what to read. In the order of merit as to authors he placed Homer, Goethe and Sir Walter Scott, and the general tone of his remarks condemned all modern literature, and especially the cheap modern magazine and the daily newspaper. The speaker, however, admitted that there possibly might be some writings of merit that had stood the test of time that had not as yet come under his eye, and the common cry, readers, readers, readers, is not a high light fiction, are of the belief that there are works of merit, published since the days of Scott, worthy of a place on the library shelves of a student.—(Fort Morgan Times.)

Anonymous notices are beginning to dribble into the country newspaper offices stating that "the Hon. John Smith, our esteemed townsman, possesses a superior degree of intellect and the characteristics of mind and the untiring ardor that should enter into the make-up of one intrusted with the sacred duty of introducing and sustaining the rights of the people before our state assembly, and we hope his friends may prevail upon him to change his name to be used," etc. Generally, however, John Smith forgets to make any cash as an evidence of good faith, and his effusion goes to keep company with the spring poems in the waste basket.—(Lamar Sparks.)

None but the initiated know the accuracy required in a printed book. The average reader who detects a misspelled word or a letter upside down feels that his mission on earth is not fully accomplished till he has called the attention of the overworked editor to the glaring defect. He does not notice the thousands and tens of thousands of letters that are in the right place, the multitude of words correctly spelled, but his eagle eye is glued on the one that is out of place. So it is with our deeds; man does a thousand good deeds and no attention is paid to them, but if he makes one mistake it is dashed all over the world. A life that may be spent in building up a reputation that may be wrecked in a moment.—(Monument Messenger.)

Arrangements are being made to improve the condition of the National tribe, to the lower end of the valley for the best cultivating season. As they will come off the reservation they will be under government management and will be under the supervision of the best season over. They are said to be efficient field laborers but are prone to gamble among themselves and would indulge in liquor if they could get it. But the government agency keeps them well as far as this particular.—(Fowler Tribune.)

It has been decided that the annual meeting of the State Editorial association shall be held at Colorado Springs on June 16 and 17. An interesting feature will be that this big meeting is to be a joint reunion with the Arkansas Valley association—and it will mean good things.—(Loveland Reporter.)

The state board of pardons recently commuted the sentence of Hex, the Pueblo murderer, to life. Hex was convicted of a capital crime and sentenced to hang. Now that the sentence has been commuted to life there is no doubt but the murderer will eventually go forth a free man, by virtue of a pardon. It is such cases as this that are largely responsible for the frequent lynchings so much deplored.—(Red Cliff Blade.)

The high handed action of the trust, promise to bring the trust question to a head sooner than anything else. This has been instructed by the United States attorney-general to take action and the United States district attorney in the head centers of the trust have also been instructed to secure evidence through grand jury proceedings. The state's attorney-general in New York, has also entered the field and it is almost certain that decisive action will be had. At this time of the year, for hygienic and physiological reasons, a person should eat as little as possible of meat; none at all would be better. A three months' course of vegetarianism once a year would be beneficial to the person and would damage the trust in the same time.—(Leadville Herald Democrat.)

Whatever may be said of the brutality of the American soldiers in San Juan, it must be remembered that they are of us and from us. We do not believe that our soldier boys, the boys we know, the boys who grew up among us, are the savages, the fiends incarnate, that Democracy would make them out to be. Let us remember that our soldiers are not hired foreign mercenaries. They are of our flesh and they are no better and no worse than we have taught them to be. We have to see proof before we will be ready to accept the feverish disclosures of horrible brutality made by a few disgruntled slobs who have failed to make a name for their prowess in the island and see that their only chance for notoriety is in making trouble.—(Aspen Times.)

The Colorado Springs Gazette is asking the question: "What is the publican party?" That same question has been puzzling the G. O. P. in Missouri and Texas for several years.—(Sugar City Gazette.)

The spirit of Democracy is abroad in England and there is a strong movement on foot to assert the principle. There is a great contempt among the people for royalty and all the follies that go along with crowns, gold tinsel and coronation monkey shins. Plutocracy and aristocracy are making no headway in England at the present time. The only place it shows any signs of advancement is in our own country.—(George's Weekly.)

Mr. Bryan took advantage of our "elections property" to buy the \$5,000 barn. This Nebraska office has relocated the Nebraska colonel's silk night shirt and diamond pin to the far distance. The cross of gold, by the way, does not seem to worry Mr. Bryan so much as it does the man who comes into possession of a moderate share of this world's goods things look substantial and less "notions" than they were when he was without means.—(Denver Post.)



## THE STUDIO OF HERR GUSTAVE WETHEIMER OF VIENNA, WHO IS COMING TO AMERICA.



An artist who has acquired considerably more than local fame is Herr Gustave Wetheimer of Vienna, whose genre pictures have received high praise. His studio is spacious and handsome, situated in a popular center and adorned with many of Wetheimer's latest productions. He has not only painted pictures of a distinctively local color, but has devoted particular attention to beautiful women, his studies of the nude being chaste and correct in detail as well as deviating in their treatment and accessories. The rumor that Wetheimer is about to come to the United States for the purpose of painting pictures especially American has not been denied, and his appearance may be looked for any time after the close of the season in Vienna.

### MAY BE KING OF SERBIA.

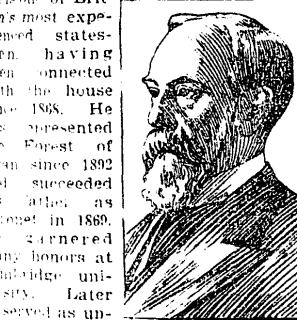
Princes have so persistently flown about the prospective abdication of King Alexander of Serbia that it is not surprising that the question of his successor is being discussed. In all probability it would be found in the person of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, who,



King Alexander, is descended from a noble family. His ancestor, however, was unsuccessful in establishing a dynasty while the rival swineherd, ruler of the house of Obrenovitch, reigned. This was about eighty years ago, and ever since there has been a deadly rivalry between the two houses.

### SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P.

Whatever may be the opinions as to the status of Sir Charles Dilke outside parliament, there is no question that



he is one of the most experienced statesmen in the House of Commons. He has been connected with the House since 1868. He represented the East of London since 1892. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1892. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1892. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1892.

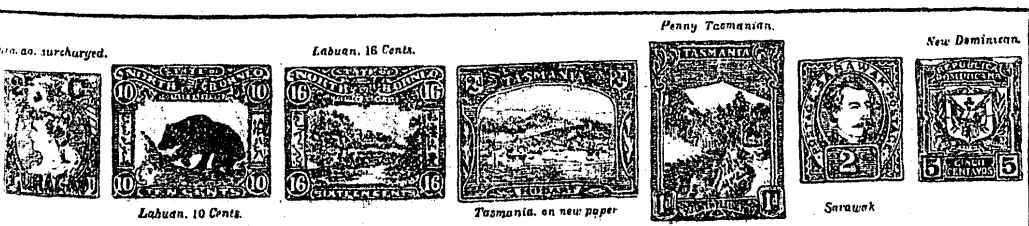
### CARL LUMHOLTZ, EXPLORER.

This is a portrait of Dr. Carl Lumholtz, by birth a Norwegian, but by profession a traveler and lecturer, who has been in some of the way places, among other Australia and northern Mexico. In the former country he claimed to have found living cannibals and in the latter living cave dwellers, but the proofs he offered of their existence were not sufficient to satisfy some ethnologists, who



have thought it rather strange that such a man could have lived so long undisturbed, especially in a land like Mexico, which is pretty well known.

## A STRIP OF SOME NEW AND ATTRACTIVE POSTAGE STAMP ISSUES.



An issue of new stamps is always interesting, especially when so many of the designs are so attractive. It is said that the new Honduras stamp was the first to bear an effigy of the late Queen Victoria, although this claim is also made by Hongkong. The quality of

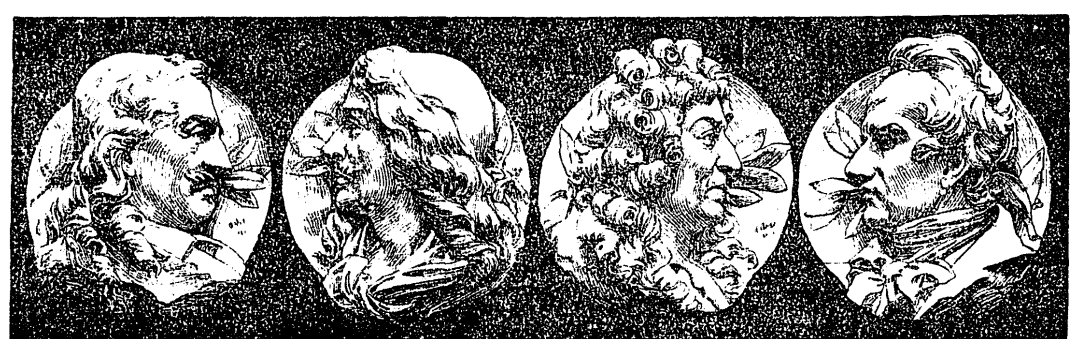
## ARMY ORGANIZATION OF THE "YANKEES OF THE EAST."



The Japanese, the "Yankees of the East," well known authorities declare, are becoming proficient in every arm of military service and have made particularly rapid progress in tactics and gunnery. As to endurance, there are few soldiers so tough and wiry as these diminutive warriors, for the Japanese barracks has a gymnasium, and the men rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In less than a minute, it is said, they can scale a fourteen foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

Their faithful performance of duty is shown by the disaster that recently overtook a body of troops in the mountains, when nearly the whole number perished on the march owing to a too literal interpretation of their orders. Nothing can better indicate the progress they have made than the series of illustrations, from photographs taken in Japan during the latest field and mountain maneuvers, and which show cavalry, infantry and artillery groups in evolution. No. 1 is a general officer and his staff, from a photograph especially posed for the illustration; 2 shows the manner in which siege artillery is transported (in sections on the backs of horses) in winter; 3, infantry skirmishers in action in the mountain district, supports re-enforcing the firing line; 4, stretcher bearers of the medical staff leaving the scene of battle on the way to a field hospital; 5, mountain artillery in midwinter hurrying to the scene of action; 6, artillery unlimbered and firing upon the enemy; 7, an officer of cavalry on the march with up to date accoutrements.

### MEDALLIONS OF FOUR FAMOUS FRENCH AUTHORS ADORNING A NEW THEATER.



Instructive as well as ornamental are the four medallions recently placed on the facade of the new Theatre Francaise in Paris and reproduced in this illustration. The new theater replaced the old one, which was burned to the ground, and is destined to surpass it sculpturally as well as architecturally. The four medallions are the work of M. Denys Puech and represent Corneille, 1606-84; Moliere, 1622-73; Racine, 1639-99; and Victor Hugo, 1802-85.

### SCENE OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

One of the latest earthquakes on record and one of the most disastrous that have ever occurred was that which de-



stroyed the town of Shemaha, in the vicinity of the famous Baku oil district on the Caspian sea. Two thousand people lost their lives and 20,000 more were rendered homeless.

Interest in the Russian capital and promises to be a great success. Glasgow has decided to seek parliamentary powers to borrow £750,000 to build houses for the poor. This sum will build 400 tenements of three stories, accommodating 3,600 families. There are 15,000 deer in the Yellowstone national park. At Briadele, near St. Affrique, in the south of France, a recent storm laid

### PORTRAIT OF THE KAISER IN CITIZEN'S DRESS.

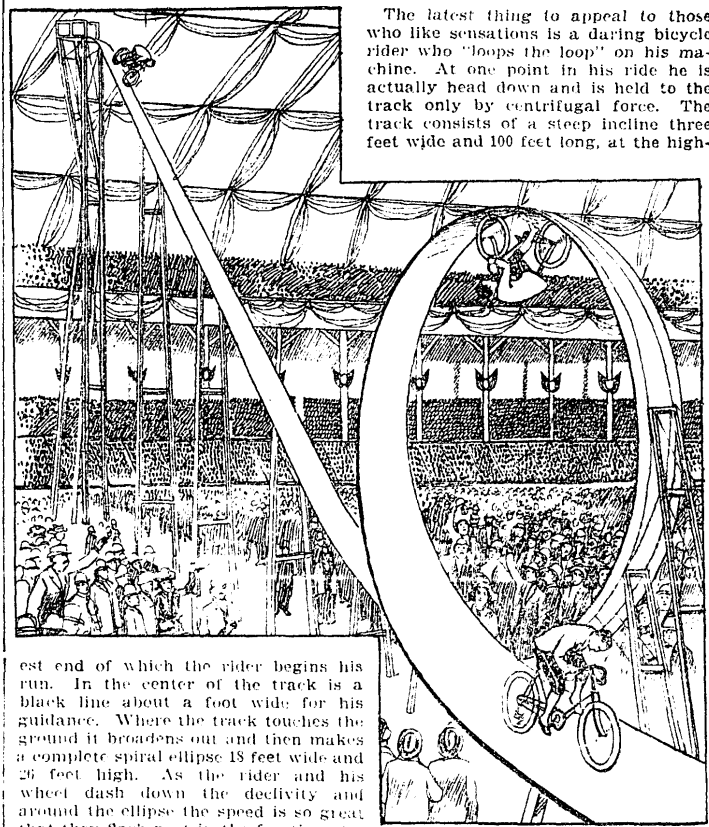
The photograph from which this illustration was made is said to be the only one in years showing the German emperor in mufti, or citizen's dress. That the kaiser has a penchant for



having his "picture taken" is very well known, and he has been presented in every one of his hundred uniforms, in his robes of state and adorned with every variety of regalia times without number. This portrait, however, shows that he is a fine looking man in whatever kind of costume he may be attired.

The Rev. Miss Edwards, who officiated at the funeral of one of the oldest men in her congregation, has for two years now acted as minister of a Bible Christian chapel at Falmouth, England.

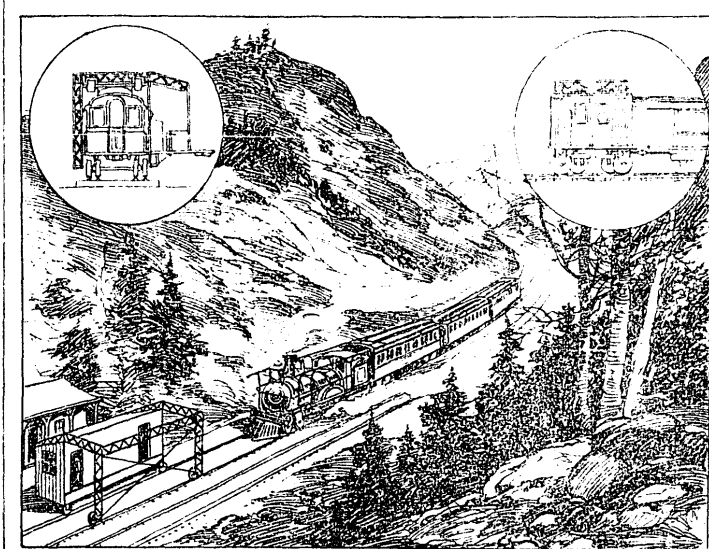
## "LOOPING THE LOOP" ON A BICYCLE. THE SENSATIONAL FEAT OF A DARING RIDER.



The latest thing to appeal to those who like sensations is a daring bicycle rider who "loops the loop" on his machine. At one point in his ride he is actually head down and is held to the track only by centrifugal force. The track consists of a steep incline three feet wide and 100 feet long, at the high-

est end of which the rider begins his run. In the center of the track is a black line about a foot wide for his guidance. Where the track touches the ground it broadens out and then makes a complete spiral ellipse 18 feet wide and 20 feet high. As the rider and his wheel dash down the declivity and around the ellipse the speed is so great that they flash past in the fraction of a second and have arrived safely at the end of the perilous journey almost before the spectators are aware that it has actually begun.

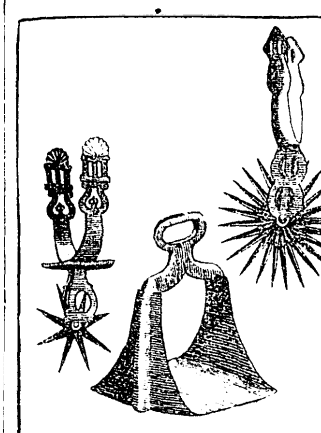
### "SADDLE METHOD" SYSTEM OF BOARDING A MOVING TRAIN.



An invention may be practicable or not, but it ranks as an invention just the same and may be patented by the author. As to whether or not the "saddle method" of boarding a train running at the rate of a mile a minute, as represented in the illustration, will come into universal use nobody at present can predict. As projected, however, the "saddle car" runs on rails outside the main line of the railway to which the system is applied, and the express at full speed picks it up at one station and leaves it at another, as desired. There are rails on the top of the train. Upon these run the saddle car's broad wheels, which receive the motion imparted by the express.

### RELICS OF DICK TURPIN.

The memory of Dick Turpin, that notorious highwayman of the eighteenth century, is perpetuated in a local museum near Epping forest, the scene of his exploits, by his pistol, one of the shoes of his mare, Black Bess, and the



spurs and stirrups that he used. These spurs are very large and quaint, the rivets being about the size of a man's hand and more like those of Mexican and Spanish spurs. The stirrup Turpin is said to have used is shaped something like that in use today by our cavalry, but is of iron instead of wood or rawhide.

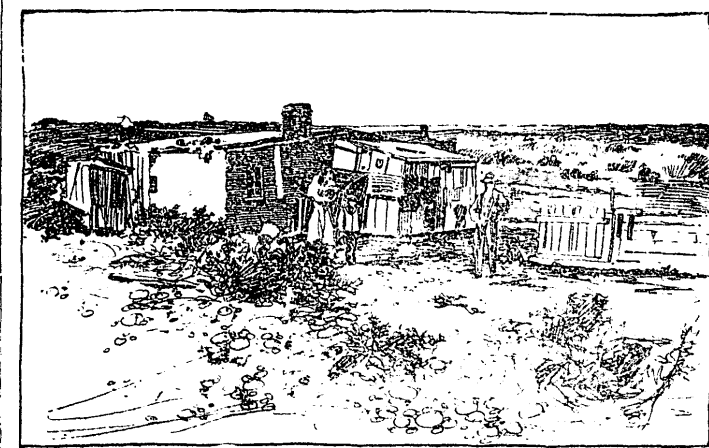
### OLDEST OF ROYALTIES.

Although the original of the portrait in this illustration, the ex-queen of Hanover, is frequently alluded to as the oldest of royalties, having been born in



April, 1818, the venerable king of Denmark is only a few days her junior and of course is more widely known. Since the death of her husband, George V. of Hanover, who lost his kingdom in 1866 and died in 1878, the ex-queen has resided at Umuden, Austria.

### A WELSH SETTLER'S HOME IN PATAGONIA.



About twenty-six years ago some misguided Welshmen left their native land and settled in one of the wildest regions of Patagonia, which they have at last, after enduring all sorts of vicissitudes, concluded to abandon and start out again in some new country where the conditions are more favorable than in southern South America. Canada has held out big inducements, offering a whole township for the settlers' use, together with temporary houses and a bounty of a pound apiece for each man, woman and child. But it is thought that the Patagonian Welsh may after all conclude to settle in South Africa, where the climatic conditions are less rigorous than in Canada, though the soil may be less fertile. There are about 2,500 settlers in the colony, and they had more than 70,000 acres in Patagonia under cultivation.

evidence of good faith, and the congregation is said to be working hard among the voters. The yearly interest upon France's debt is equal to \$4.20 for every man, woman and child in France as compared with a yearly charge of 44 cents per capita in this country. For sending a congratulatory telegram to the kaiser on his birthday several sergeants of a Prussian infantry regiment were placed under arrest for five days. The Detroit river is the outlet of the greatest bodies of fresh water in the world, aggregating 52,000 square miles of lake surface, which in turn drain 125,000 square miles of land. A library of 18,000 volumes, all written by women, was left by Mrs. Katsavow, who died recently in St. Petersburg.

### ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

In New York city there are now about 100,000 Germans. The paper currency of Spain now stands at 48 per cent loss on the gold standard. Certain kinds of black ants have little yellow ants which do most of their work for them. Once in a while these yellow fellows will go on strike.

Dutch colony of Curacao on the coast of Venezuela has a new stamp printed in rose and blue, surcharged for temporary use. The Dominican Republic issues a new series ranging from 1 centavo, or cent, to a peso. Labuan, a dependency of British Borneo, has a ten-cent stamp printed in brown and slate

and a sixteen cent in green and ochre. The kingdom of Sarawak, ruled by a nephew of Rajah Brooke, has a two-cent green stamp on paper watermarked with a rosette. Tasmania has a new series of pictorial stamps illustrating its beautiful scenery on paper watermarked with a crown.

Paladium is employed in the making of astronomical instruments at a cost of \$480 a pound, being more precious than gold. Africa promises to rival South America and the West Indies as a producer of cocoa. The forthcoming British exhibition at St. Petersburg is arousing the liveliest

interest in the Russian capital and promises to be a great success. Glasgow has decided to seek parliamentary powers to borrow £750,000 to build houses for the poor. This sum will build 400 tenements of three stories, accommodating 3,600 families. There are 15,000 deer in the Yellowstone national park. At Briadele, near St. Affrique, in the south of France, a recent storm laid

bare an immense cemetery of the Merovingian period. The tombs are formed of slabs arranged in many ways, some with flat tops on vertical sides and others with a variety of sheds. One thousand acres of forest supply fuel for Paris for barely a week. A candidate for clerk of Davidson county, Tenn., promises to pay a church debt of \$4,000 if he gets the nomination. The money is deposited as an

interest in the Russian capital and promises to be a great success. Glasgow has decided to seek parliamentary powers to borrow £750,000 to build houses for the poor. This sum will build 400 tenements of three stories, accommodating 3,600 families. There are 15,000 deer in the Yellowstone national park. At Briadele, near St. Affrique, in the south of France, a recent storm laid















## DOCTORING THE RECIPROCIITY BILL

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 23.—There was a great deal of activity among the Republican senators today over the Cuban reciprocity bill. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on relations to Cuba, to whom the bill was referred, said tonight that there would be no early meeting of the committee as time was required to give the subject full consideration. The present effort is an attempt to secure united Republican action if possible, the desire being to prevent a minority of the Republicans acting with Democrats from controlling the situation either in committee or in the senate. The first fight will be to prevent action on the Teller resolution, for an investigation of Cuban sugar conditions, and a belief was expressed tonight that this object would be accomplished.

Whether a Republican majority can be held for the main proposition depends somewhat, it is said, on the proposition itself, when formulated. It developed during the day that the house bill would have to be entirely recast. Senator Spooner, who recently wrote a report on the treaty-making power, declared that under the house bill nothing could be done

## UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

By Associated Press.  
Dallas, Texas, April 23.—The United Confederate Veterans tonight unanimously re-elected General John B. Gordon commander-in-chief; General Stephen B. Lee, commander of the Army of the Tennessee department; General W. L. Cabell, commander of the Transmississippi department, and elected C. I. Walker commander of the department of the Northern Virginia to succeed the late General Wade Hampton.

New Orleans was selected as the place for the next reunion. General Gordon was given no chance to retire. A voice from the back of the hall cried: "The only way you can get away from the office, General, is by dying."

The largest crowd of the reunion was present today. The bureau of information gave out a statement saying that lodgings for 140,000 people had been found. The estimated number of veterans present was 12,000. General Gordon called the convention to order at 10:45 and memorial services for the late General Wade Hampton were held. Generals Lee and Gordon, together with the private John Allen, delivered the oration of the day. General Wheeler, who was called for, was unable to leave Brooklyn because of sickness. Memorial services for the Confederate dead were then held.

General Stephen D. Lee appeared for the decoration of Confederate soldiers' graves by the government.

At the afternoon session a resolution

# BEVERIDGE ADRESSED THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NATIONAL ISSUES

By Associated Press.  
Indianapolis, April 23.—Much oratory and enthusiasm marked the opening of the Republican state convention in Tomlinson hall this afternoon. Senator Albert J. Beveridge delivered an eloquent address in which he outlined the principles upon which the Republicans of Indiana will enter the coming campaign, and although the committee on resolutions has not yet reported it is understood that the plank in the platform will not vary widely from the general statements made by Senator Beveridge this afternoon.

The senator declined to say that he was the mouthpiece of the administration of President Roosevelt, but would not deny that what he had to say regarding national issues had been in a large measure approved at Washington.

The senator was greeted with cheers when he appeared upon the platform and the senator commenced the delivery of his address. There were frequent outbursts of applause throughout the delivery of the speech. During the two hours required for the delivery of the speech not a delegate left his seat.

The senator spoke in part as follows:

How Republicans: This is the first convention of the campaign of the twentieth century. Let our declarations be worthy of the hour. The American people are abreast of the times; the Republican party must keep abreast of the American people. Party victories, as parties have triumphed or gone down as they have interpreted or opposed those eternal powers. What then is the movement of those natural forces today?

In our internal commerce, and industry it is toward co-operation and combination. This is only another way of saying that civilization is progressing. Originally it was each man for himself. Then came business partnerships. Then, a time came when a partnership was no longer strong enough to transact the larger business demanded by increasing civilization, and joint stock companies became a necessity of the commercial world. Labor obeyed the natural law of combination, and workmen's organizations became a necessity for the protection of the laborer against the power of the employer. It would have been impossible to conduct the tolling millions of the world's great employer.

## COLORADO SPRINGS WILL GET LAND

Special to the Gazette.  
Washington, April 23.—Through the energetic efforts of Representative Bell the bill granting the city of Colorado Springs about 2,180 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre was today taken up for consideration by unanimous consent and passed. The bill having passed the senate it now only requires the president's signature to become a law, and will be signed tomorrow or Friday. Representative Bell after introducing the bill in the house followed it to the public lands committee and after succeeding in having it referred to the secretary of the interior for his report, had several conferences with the latter and convinced him of the necessity of the passage of the bill and of the great desire of the people of Colorado Springs for additional land for water storage and was successful in having the secretary approve it. Judge Bell was congratulated today in the house on obtaining recognition and securing final passage of the measure.

The house public lands committee is giving a hearing on the Bowersock bill providing for leasing public lands for grazing purposes. Colonel John P. Irish was heard today in behalf of the bill and during the meeting he and Representative Bell engaged in a sharp controversy over statements which Judge Bell construed as derogatory to Colorado citizens. Colonel Irish cited numerous instances where Colorado cattlemen had raided sheep camps, destroying helpless animals, and giving vent to their animosity against shepherds. He charged that many murders were the result of range controversies, and that passage of the pending bill would tend to allay strife between conflicting interests. Judge Bell insisted that reports of range controversies had been largely exaggerated and that murders growing out of them did not number nearly as many as those growing out of card games and similar matters. Saturday next the committee will grant a hearing to a delegation of western cattlemen who desire the passage of the leasing bill.

Senator Patterson today introduced a bill granting George Erskine a pension of \$24 monthly.

## MEETING OF DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, April 23.—The 11th general annual meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution began in the ordinary of the Brown Palace this morning. The room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the colors of the society and American flags. The program of the session was given over to the discussion and adoption of credentials and committee work. The meeting was formally opened by Dr. George B. Vosburgh, who is a member of the 20 per cent larger than before. The steel trust employs today more than 150,000 laborers and pays them more than \$105,000,000 every year in wages, not including officers and salaries. The average wage to each laborer is 20 per cent larger than before consolidation, and aggregate wages are over 40 per cent greater than before. Another illustration: Less than a generation ago, farmers bought their wagons from native blacksmith shops and paid \$120 for each wagon. The farmer's business increased, roads multiplied, more wagons were required. Natural conditions made wagon-making a specialized and consolidated industry. And today the enormous establishments which produce the Studebaker are one of the glories of our state and nation. It has not destroyed the little blacksmith shops, which are now more numerous than ever; and yet it has given to the millions of users of the wagon a perfect wagon for \$50,000,000 less than the old-time price. When most of the men of this convention were farmer boys, plows were made at the village blacksmith shop. In comparison with the finished instrument of agriculture made by the modern factory, the plow turned out today, our boyhood plows were crude, heavy and expensive. Did these organizations cause all this progress? No, the American people, with powers unfettered, caused it, and industrial and commercial organization is only one of the people's methods of progress. And now the opposition proposes the destruction of those agencies of the people's developing energies. That program of destruction the opposition proposes to make one of its chief planks in this campaign. It is the policy of disaster. True statesmanship says: "Hands off of the activities of the American people, and they will achieve as never before." It is the keynote of this campaign, and all campaigns.

## TEST OF GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 23.—The house committee on naval affairs today amended the provision of the naval appropriation bill so that one of the new battleships or armored cruisers must be built in a government yard.

At the meeting yesterday a provision was adopted giving the secretary of the navy discretionary authority to build any or all of the new ships in government yards. But the friends of the navy-yard proposition were not satisfied with this, maintaining that as the navy department officially was opposed to building in government yards, the discretionary authority would not be exercised. As a result the provision was amended today so that the secretary's authority remains as to building all the ships in government yards but the additional provision is made that one battleship or one armored cruiser shall be built in such navy yard as the secretary may designate. An appropriation of \$175,000 is made to fit up the yard for ship-building purposes, and arrangement is made for a test of the merits of government construction by keeping detailed accounts of labor and material, leaves of absence, etc., so that the items of cost may be compared with those of construction in private ship yards.

The vote directing the building of one ship in a government yard was: Yeas—Bull, Taylor (Ohio), Roberts (Mass.), Meyer (La.), Tate, Rixey, Kitchen and Vandiver.

Nays—Ross, Dayton, Loudenslager, Butler, Mudd and Cousins.

In other respects the naval bill was left as agreed upon yesterday with two battleships, two armored cruisers and two gunboats as the allowance of new ships.

## PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

By Associated Press.  
Manila, April 23.—The orders from Washington convening with the same officers the court-martial appointed to try General Jacob H. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline were received today.

A telegram from Lieut. Col. Frank L. Baldwin, who is operating against the Moros on the island of Mindanao, says he is being continually harassed by the enemy. He has captured Sultan Pualos' fort.

General James F. Wade, in command of the American forces on Cebu island, telegraphs deprecating the return of Lieut. Col. Baldwin to Malabon. He thinks a prompt withdrawal soon would settle the Moros, he points out, at present are not united but they assuredly would be so if the Americans relinquished the ground they have now gained.

## QUEEN CONVALESCING

By Associated Press.  
The Hague, April 23.—It was said tonight that the queen, who even with a relapse Queen Wilhelmina's convalescence would occupy a month or more.

Today her majesty showed considerable revival of spirits and interest in her surroundings. She went out for the first time since her daughter's illness.

## FUNSTON DIRECTED TO CEASE TALKING

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 23.—By direction of President Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of War Sanger has addressed the following letter to General Frederick Funston:

War Department, Washington, April 22.—I am directed by the president to instruct you that he wishes you to cease further public discussion of the situation in the Philippines, and also to express his regret that you should make constantly and unnecessarily the object of public criticism or discussion. Very respectfully, "William Carey Sanger, Acting Secretary of War."

"Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, Commanding Department of Colorado, Denver, Colo."

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, April 23.—General Funston has not as yet received the official information from Washington that he is being cautioned by the president to be more careful in his remarks concerning public men. It is probable that when the president issued the order, he had in mind an utterance made by General Funston at a banquet in this city last Saturday night, in which he said: "I have nothing but sympathy for the senior senator from Massachusetts, who is a victim of his own over-heated conscience. But I have a great deal of contempt for the so-called statesmen who three years ago were loudest in their demands that this country grab not only the Philippines, but every possession that Spain had, and then, when the war was over, the administration and the conduct of the war. They are playing the game of peanut politics, and gambling with the blood of their countrymen."

There was a peculiar coincidence concerning the executive committee ever since a messenger arrived at army headquarters to inform the general of the order, he himself was saying to a friend that he had made up his mind to refrain in future from making any allusions regarding the Philippine question.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR CANTEN.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 23.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on military affairs has agreed to recommend the incorporation of the army canteen bill into the amendment appropriating \$500,000 with which to supply army posts with libraries, schools, gymnasiums, etc., to take the place of the army canteen.

When combinations of capital attempt to arbitrarily raise prices from motives of mere greed or unjustly reduce wages merely to increase dividends, they must be prevented, punished. But apply a remedy—do not administer a medicine of death.

What then does common sense suggest as the first step toward a reasonable remedy? It is to test the applicability of any existing law on the subject. Is it not? And this is the method the president of the United States has pursued. Twelve years ago a law concerning trusts was drawn by a Republican statesman, John Sherman, adopted by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican president; and now a Republican president puts that law into operation. It is the only law, save one, which seeks to regulate combinations of capital which has ever been placed on the nation's statute books. A Republican president is the one who has signed the law, and a Republican president is the one who is enforcing it. It is the only law which reaches them. If it is sufficiently broad, wise and modern. If it does not reach them, but in reaching them lays the axe to the root of our industrial development, the effect of that will be clear to the whole people; and that ancient law will be repealed or modified. If it does not reach them, then thoughtful men, with the scope and effect of all existing law ascertained, will know better how to proceed in the future with a new law. The only other law regulating combinations is the Inter-State commerce law, which is in daily operation; and that law, too, is Republican.

Why do I speak of the Sherman law as possibly an ancient law? The American people are living a century in a decade. A man who lives through 70 years of the twentieth century will have lived far longer than Methuselah lived. Telephone, telegraph, daily—almost hourly—newspaper, universal schools, the weaving of the great web of rural free delivery which places the world's news beneath the criticism of the American farmer when he comes home from his plow at night—all of these things are the sum of a century. American civilization made yesterday remote and last year ancient. New methods daily develop out of daily experience, and the commercial house of Indianapolis which would follow the method of 30 years ago would be bankrupt in a year. Throughout that great industrial family, the American people, there is a constant weave of thought and service and necessity—the playing of every industry into the hands of every citizen. Every man of all of which is the industrial solidarity of the nation and its amazing prosperity. Compared with former times, our progress today is like an express train compared with a lumbering stagecoach. The sum of a century may be a hundred years behind the times. Is it not a serious thing to look up by inflexible statutes the ceaselessly changing and improving methods which grow out of the thought of those who are the minds and the activities of these millions of hands? Such economic legislation requires investigation, prudence, and thought. What madness then, to seek not even to supervise but

## ROGUES STRIKERS IN HOTBED OF ANARCHY

By Associated Press.  
Paterson, N. J., April 23.—Striking dye helpers today stormed the establishments that were still running and by force compelled a complete suspension of business in their trade. They engaged in a series of running fights with the police and plant managers and in one of the severest clashes exchanged a volley of pistol shots with them. Many persons on either side were severely injured during the rioting. It was believed for a time that it would be necessary to ask the state for troops to restore order, but the police expressed confidence in their ability to handle the situation and no request for outside aid was made. Judge Dixon called the grand jury and charged them to indict the persons guilty of rioting.

The conservative element among the strikers had a more moderate attitude. They avowed the violence of their fellows and urged a return to peaceful means to gain the end that is sought.

Large numbers of the strikers were in sullen spirit and it was predicted tonight that any attempt on the part of the employers to resume business without dealing with them would be desperately resisted.

When the strikers completed their campaign against the plants in operation the number of men out was found to be nearly 4,000.

The disorder began early in the day and was unexpected. A meeting of strikers was held at 8 o'clock at Rueger's Riverside hall and 2,000 men gathered at the place. The hall would not accommodate them all and the proceedings were slow because of the many nationalities represented. To simplify matters it was finally decided to have the men of each shop on strike appoint a committee of five to represent them. The meeting was orderly and declared for peace, and the men were urged to keep away from the shops. The meeting of committees formulated the demands of the strikers for the following scale of wages: Helpers, 20 cents per hour; machine men, 22 cents; finishers, 22 cents; apprentices, not less than 20 cents; also that 55 hours shall constitute a week's work, that time and a half shall be allowed for overtime, and that the scale be accepted for five years.

The old prices per hour were: Helpers, 16 1/2 cents; machine men, 18 1/4 cents; finishers, 22 cents; learners, 14 1/2 cents.

While the meeting was in progress hundreds of strikers stood outside the hall angrily discussing their grievances.

The radicals urged a raid upon the works still in operation, and when their suggestion was approved made a rush for the plant of Johnson, Cowdin & Co. The men at work there were called out and the strikers moved on to the establishment.

Simpson & Co., that firm, fearing trouble, dismissed the men and closed its doors. Robert Gaede's works were visited next and after that the Bamford mill, which was where the first serious disorder occurred. The property is walled in but the strikers gained the yard before the gates were shut. Windows were smashed, chemicals spilled and much damage done. Men at work in the plant quickly quit their places. While one mob was closing Bamford mill another was surging into the plant of the American Silk Dyeing and Finishing company. Armed with dye sticks and stones they charged through the plant, driving the men from their places. George Arnold, one of the members of the firm, was dropped insensible with a blow on the head from a dye stick. Almost simultaneously an attack was begun on the works of Emil Geering, and it was in the fight for possession of it that the shooting occurred.

Two policemen were guarding the property, and when the mob came rushing down on them they warned those in the van to keep away. Some one in the crowd discharged a revolver and the police quickly returned the fire. Half a dozen shots were fired and one striker, who escaped unidentified, was shot in the leg. The mob stoned the two policemen, and when one of the latter arrested one of the leaders, closed in around him. The officers swung their clubs and beat their way out of the crowd. A striker engaged Mr. Geering but was beaten off. One of the patrolmen finally secured a rifle and when he came out and faced the crowd with it there was a general scattering.

From Geering's the strikers hurried away toward the property of Knipscheer & Maas, but that raid was checked by a squad of police which forced the crowd back. Gerald Mistell, a young striker, hurled a rock at the police and was placed under arrest. The crowd tried to rescue him, and to the number of several hundred followed the arresting officers to the prison, hooting at them as they trailed along. An attempt was made to organize a second movement against Mr. Geering's works, but the strikers volunteered to take part in it. At noon the men at work for Geering went out and the place was closed down.

At some of the plants raided, the strikers familiar with the machinery turned the steam on at full force and it was an effective weapon in driving the workmen out.

The strikers met at Riverside again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to receive the reports of the several shop committees. Nearly every one of the latter reported that their particular shop would agree to all the wage concessions demanded if all the other shops would. The conservative leaders strongly advised the strikers to avoid violence and disavowed the attacks made on the mills during the morning. If the strikers strike, they urged, they should be modified; but the change must be made with knowledge, caution, judgment. The Republican party proposes to rearrange our protective tariff only where changes will continue or increase American prosperity and not otherwise. But the opposition would annihilate protection with one single, sudden, violent act. And business does not thrive on violence.

Another market for our surplus requires not reciprocity except decent international treatment; and yet it is the greatest unexploited market on the globe—the market of China and the Orient. And the market was carried by the development of another principle as natural as that of industrial combination—the principle of expansion. It is a principle universal, and manifests itself in the life of every individual. The progress of the world is a sweep on toward through the whole range of human activity to the policies of nations.

Decadent peoples, like aged men, lose their power. Spain failed in her duty of administration of order, law and justice in her possessions—failed to connect them with the world of commerce and culture. And when the voice of the Lord called the armies of the world to her chastisement, the time had also come when the people of the republic were prepared for that world expansion natural to growing nations. For us, duty, opportunity, power; for Spain, weakness, punishment. We have the same great hour of fate. Puerto Rico became our charge; Cuba our ward; the Philippines our oriental outpost. The Democracy resisted all. As the old federal party resisted American expansion, the Democrats of Louisiana territory, and went to death; as the old Whig party resisted American expansion of California, and went to death; so the late Democratic party resisted American expansion of the Philippines. And now the remains of the Democratic party, in opposition to the government, demand that America shall retreat from the Philippines. Shall Americans heed the call of the party? We have expected millions of American gold to plant the beginnings of civilization in the Philippines. We have poured out American blood to establish modern system, modern methods, modern progress there. They command the commerce of the east. Why should we, then, in the very hour when commercial expansion is swiftly becoming our mortal need, abandon this possession; throw away the multiplied millions of dollars they have invested; denounce our soldiers as pirates; give up the mastery of the Pacific and the control of the Orient? It is a policy of decrepitude, a proposition of stagnation.

What reasons does the opposition give?

(Continued on Page 12.)



# FRANK STOCKTON DEAD

# SENATOR TELLER WANTS TO KNOW WHAT'S IN IT

Bringing up the rear of this great procession of learning, and the most conspicuous figure of all was the president of the United States. Cheer after cheer went up from the thousands of students as the president walked along the line of march. Without easy reach of President Roosevelt and never leaving his side until he passed within the walls of Alumni hall were four presidential service men.

The formal program for the installation was opened by prayer by Dr. Vincent, William C. Schermerhorn, on behalf of the board of trustees, formally delivered the keys of the university to the new president.

President Butler took the oath of office, the great mass of students rose and the hall rang with Columbia cheers.

Dean John Howard Van Amringe delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the faculty.

President Cutting delivered an address on behalf of the alumni of the University of the senior class of the year 1900.

President Cutting made an address of welcome to the new student body.

President Cutting had been rendered ill by the weather, and the speech which he had made was made up of

By Associated Press

11. End Meeting.

work of financing the concern and con

again and again, each man's shot tak-  
ing effect. Friends who had feared

have produced a number of states  
will ask the government to appoint  
commodities











## THE SUGAR TRUST RECEIVED A SERIOUS REVERSE

Associated Press.  
Washington, April 18.—The Democratic and Republican insurgents roared high should today over the leaders when the voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair to the committee on the whole on the question of the immutability of an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair made by Mr. Sherman of New York was 171 to 130, Republicans the number of 37 joining with the old Democratic vote to accomplish its result. Having won this preliminary victory, the amendment was adopted in committee 194 to 111, and passed in the house by a still larger majority, 199 to 105. On this occasion 64 Republicans voted with the Democrats for the amendment. The bill was then passed by an overwhelming majority, in an instant asking Mr. Littlefield to whom he referred, when Mr. Underwood arose and was about to interrupt him. But the latter was appealed to by some of his Democratic colleagues and he took his seat.

Mr. Littlefield, in reply to Mr. Grosvenor, said he thought Mr. Payne, the chairman of the ways and means committee, should make a statement and the Republicans should vote against it, so do when Mr. Underwood again arose.

"I desire to say just one word," said he. "I have never made any such charge as the gentleman repeats, either in a Democratic caucus or elsewhere."

The Republicans applauded this statement and both Mr. Underwood and Mr. Payne bowed.

"I have accomplished my purpose," said Mr. Littlefield. "I have succeeded in vindicating the Republican majority."

He then proceeded with his argument that the Morris amendment was in order, as it bore directly upon the duties of sugar, which were to be disturbed by the proposed reduction upon Cuban sugars.

Other tariff amendments however, he

An analysis of the vote shows that 1 Republican and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats against.

The voting on the bill was the culmination of a long struggle which began almost with the opening of the congress and after two weeks of continuous debate during which much bitterness was aroused. Today's debate was of an exceedingly lively character, the feature being echoes of last night's democratic caucus. To that caucus the defeat of the Republican leaders sought to pass the bill without amendment is attributable. Pursuing the holding of the caucus the Democrats were very much divided and the opposition of the Republican beet sugar men showed signs of disintegration. Today, when it became apparent that the Democrats would act together, the beet sugar men decided, at a meeting attended by 32 of them, to take the bit in their teeth and overtake the chair. As soon as this combination was effected the Republican leaders realized that they would be defeated so far as the removal of the tariff was concerned, and Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, contented himself with warning his fellow sugar leagues against giving the Democrats the victory by voting the amendment.

The Democrats were taking off a bit of protection placed in the Dingley bill especially for the benefit of the beet sugar producers.

The Democrats attempted to follow up their advantage when the difference amendment was adopted by offering the Babcock bill and other amendments to reduce the Dingley schedules, but on these amendments the Republicans declined to stand with them and the Democrats did not press them vigorously. One of the surprises of the session was the attempt of Mr. Roberts, a Massachusetts Republican, to take the duty off hides. He refused to amend and was expelled on the ground the decision of the chair, but was driven down, each time.

The bill, as passed, authorizes the president, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba and the enactment of such government of immigration, exclusion and contract-labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States would grant a reduction of 20 per cent. from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to expire until December 1, 1902. During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all others above No. 16 Dutch standard to be 1.25 cents per pound.

Mr. Hazen in closing the debate for his side of the question declared that it was not an attack upon protection. It is not a revision of the existing tariff laws or its schedules. It will not harm a single American industry or deprive an American workman of single day's wages. This bill contains a single proposition for reciprocal trade relations and is justified on plain business principles. But it is more than that. It is a step toward redemption of the pledge we made out to Cuba, but to ourselves when we blundered to intervene to right the wrong which she was suffering under the Spanish regime." Mr. Dingley insisted that it was our duty now that Cuba was to be set upon the high road of the world to see that she started

strong speech against it. While he agreed with Mr. Grow that the word "sugar" was not in the bill, sugar was all over it.

Mr. Tawney, elaborate ruler Mr. Sherman (N. Y.), who was in the chair, sustained the point of order. In doing so he cited a long line of precedents covering three-fourths of a century of parliamentary procedure in accord with his decision.

Mr. Henderson as the decision was announced, Mr. Tawney appealed from the decision of the chair. The vote was taken by tellers. Speaker Henderson was the first member to pass between the tellers in support of the chair's ruling. He had a fine spectacle as the issue was put to the test.

The whole Democratic side rose en masse and watched the Republicans see how many would decline to vote with their colleagues for a momentary support to sustain the chair. The Louisiana delegation was the first to go through in opposition to the chair's rulings; then trooping down a side aisle came the Republican recalcitrants, strong, as Mr. Henderson said, as the steel through. When the announcement was made that the chair had been overruled, 130 to 171, the Democrats and the Republican insurgents cheered.

A dozen members were on their feet flourishing amendments and clamoring for recognition before the applause died away, but the chair recognized Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader. Amid profound silence he addressed his Republican colleagues. He said it was useless to address the other side. To oppose on his own side, he said, was claimed to be friendly to the best sugar industry. The amendment was a proposition to reduce the duty on sugar from

and rural audiences.

While Mr. Dalzell was speaking several of the senators, including Messrs. Atkins (W. Va.), Spooner (Wis.) and Airbanks (Ind.), came into the chamber. Ex-Senator Hisscock of New York was on the floor. The galleries had also filled to overflowing and almost every member was in his seat, so that he had a brilliant and attentive audience. Repeatedly he stirred the minds of the people to applause.

At 3 o'clock the time for general debate expired and Mr. Dalzell, which consisted of only one section, was opened by amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Morris (Minn.), one of the Republican opponents of the bill, was recalled, and amid much excitement offered an amendment to remove the tariff control from refined sugar. The amendment was as follows:

"Upon the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation in which said agreement shall remain in force there shall be levied, collected and paid in lieu of the tariff now provided by law on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, imported into the United States one cent and 825-1,000 of per cent.

beet sugar countries. His friends and friends of his friends that he proposed to vote in his friendship for beet sugar by voting against the amendment.

Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) offered amendment to reduce still further by per cent. the whole sugar schedule under the Dingley law and Mr. Dalzell offered another amendment to strike out the name of the Morris amendment, thereby limited its operation to the percentage covered by the reciprocity agreement. Both were voted down without division. The vote then recurred on the Morris amendment, which was voted 154 yeas and 100 nays. The vote of 154 yeas, which was the majority, was so overwhelming that Mr. Payne did not command tellers. The next surprise came from the Republican side when Mr. Roberts (Mass.) offered an amendment to place hides on the tariff schedule. The chair sustained a point of order against Mr. Roberts and Mr. Roberts appealed. The Democrats and practically all the Republicans voted to sustain the chair and the chair was sustained; 133 yeas and 70 nays.

Mr. Roberts then modified his amendment so as to make it apply to hides from Cuba and modified it so as to place it in order. But on a second vote it was defeated, 120 yeas and 133 nays.

Mr. McClellan then moved to increase the reciprocal concession from 30 to per cent.

NEW

cent per pound.

Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, at once made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. He argued there had been rulings innumerable against such extraneous amendments.

Littlefield (Mass.) followed Mr. Payne, taking the view that the amendment was germane. He had not proceeded far in his argument before he roused intense interest by reverting to the report that at the Democratic caucus last night Mr. Underwood stated that measures had been made to influence the vote in the committee in regard to the proposed resolution.

"An insinuation has been made here today," he said, "which has not been repelled as it ought to have been. I refer to the report that at the Democratic caucus last night it was stated that arrangements had been made to influence the vote of the committee in favor of the amendment for the purpose of entering into an unholy, ungodly and infamous alliance to sacrifice human rights in order to save the race." Mr. Underwood then gave the report in full and called for the yeas and nays on the point of order.

Mr. Grayson (Miss.) followed Mr. Littlefield.

Two Republicans (Arkansas and Mississippi) followed Mr. Littlefield, and Tompkins (New York), who voted for the amendment, and the Louisiana Democrat and several other Democrats, 11 in all, voted against it. It was defeated, 102 to 162.

Mr. Richardson (Tennessee) then offered the Babcock bill to place Africa in the metal mines, binding the wood pulp, etcetera, binding the wood pulp, etcetera. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Corliss (Michigan) offered an amendment to authorize the president to negotiate a reciprocity agreement with Cuba. It was ruled out on point of order.

Mr. Newlands (Nevada) offered an amendment to establish free trade between Cuba and the United States, to extend the invitation to Cuba to trade with the United States as a territory, view to ultimate statehood.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the committee then rose and reported the bill. Mr. Underwood then asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment, and

The Morris amendment to abolish the differential on refined sugar, and the repeal of the tariff on molasses, was adopted 199 to 105. All the Democrats and the following Republicans, 64 in number, voted for the amendment:

Aplin, Barney, Bowersock, Bowersock, Brownell, Brown, Burkett, Colderhead, Connor, Coombs, Cooper (Wis.), Corlies, Crampton, Crumpacker, Cushman, Darragh, Davidson, DeLoach, DeLoach, Fordney, Gardner (Mich.), Gill, Greene (Mass.), Hamilton, Haughlin, Hepburn, Hitt, Holliday, Hull, Jones (Wis.), Kahn, Keane, Lacey, Lawrence, Lester, Littlefield, Loud, McCleary, McLachlan, Mann, Mercer, Miller, Morris, Moss, Mudd, Needham, Powers (Mass.), Roberts, Roberts, Sheldon, Smith (Iowa), Smith, W. A. Smith, Smith, S. W. Smith, W. A. Smith, Sutherland, Stevens (Minn.), Sutherland, Tawney, Thomas (Iowa), Warner, Weeks, Woods.

John C. McPherson, 50, died at 52.

Those voting in the negative were:  
Anlin, Barney, Bell, Brazzle, Brom-  
well, Broussard, Brown, Coombs, Dav-  
ies, Cushman, Dahle, Darrah, Davey,  
Decker, DeLoach, Dick, Dyer, Egan,  
Dick, Esch, Fletcher, Fordney, Gard-  
ner (Michigan), Grosvenor, Hamilton,  
Heburn; Hildebrandt, Jones (Washing-  
ton), Kahn, Littlefield, Loud, McCleary,  
McLachlan, Metcalf, Meyer (Louis-  
iana), Miller, Mumman, Neale, Prince,  
Rauschel, Robertson (Louisiana), Shar-  
roth, Sheldon (Illinois), H. B. Smith, S.  
W. Smith, W. A. Smith, Stevens  
(Minnesota), Sutherland, Tawney, Tay-  
ler, Tompkins (Ohio), Warner, Weeks,  
Wood.

The senate amendments to the Chi-  
cane exclusion bill were disagreed to  
and the bill was sent to conference.  
Messrs. Hill, Perkins and Clark were  
appointed conferees.

Then, at 6:45 p. m., the house ad-  
journed.

**SUGAR CONSUMPTION.**  
Washington, D. C., April 11.—Public interest in the sugar problem—the share of the enormous consumption of that article supplied and likely to be supplied by the United States—has led the treasury bureau of statistics to prepare a statement regarding the sugar consumption of the United States, the amount produced in this country of cane and beet, separately stated; the amount produced in its insular territory—Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; the amount imported from Cuba, the amount from other tropical territory, and the amount from the beet-sugar-producing countries of Europe. The sugar consumption of the United States has grown from 1,272,426,342 pounds in 1870 to 5,313,937,846 pounds in 1901; or, from 33 pounds per capita in 1870 to 88 pounds per capita in 1901. Of the 5,313,937,846 pounds consumed in 1901, 988,568,541 pounds, or more than one-sixth, were produced in the United States; 862,205,760 pounds, or about another sixth, were produced in the insular possessions while the remainder, amounting

to 3,476,213,440 pounds, or about two-thirds of the total consumption, represented imports for consumption. Of the total imports during the calendar year 1901, 1,302,880,514 pounds were from Cuba; 686,676,954 pounds from the East Indies, chiefly Java; 1,122,898,387 pounds from other cane-sugar countries; and 559,774,613 pounds from the beet-sugar countries of Europe.

Of the 885,568,640 pounds of sugar produced in the United States, about one-third was from beets and two-thirds from cane. Of that withdrawn from the insular possessions, all was from cane, as was also all of that from Cuba and from the other tropical territory; while of the 559,774,613 pounds of beet sugar imported, 489,344,000 pounds came in the unfined condition, and 115,430,609 pounds refined.

The following table shows the total sugar consumption of the United States, stated in tons, from 1880 to 1901, and the quantity supplied by beet and cane production in the United States:

Year	Total		Domestic Production	
	Calendar	Consumption.	Tons.	Tons.
1880	.....	956,784	.....	58,882
1881	.....	1,012,208	.....	127,367
1882	.....	1,134,914	.....	76,332
1883	.....	1,234,011	.....	142,297
1884	.....	1,300,383	.....	158,243
1885	.....	1,298,350	.....	106,878
1886	.....	1,450,280	.....	138,228
1887	.....	1,381,714	.....	85,394
1888	.....	1,450,280	.....	107,815
1889	.....	1,416,474	.....	153,909
1890	.....	1,476,777	.....	158,003
1891	.....	1,888,831	.....	221,861
1892	.....	1,870,770	.....	204,984
1893	.....	1,906,758	.....	235,686
1894	.....	2,012,714	.....	271,338
1895	.....	1,949,744	.....	324,806
1896	.....	1,996,690	.....	345,000
1897	.....	2,070,078	.....	310,537
1898	.....	2,002,902	.....	252,812
1899	.....	2,078,068	.....	199,404
1900	.....	2,219,847	.....	171,355
1901	.....	2,372,315	.....	235,950

# OIL NEWS.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, April 18.—A good deal of excitement was created today by the report that the Republic well had struck oil at a depth of 860 feet. As usual in such cases the report grew until it had become a gusher, which was spouting over the top of the derrick. Captain Roy Huxelton, who has charge of the well, was seen tonight to say: "Yes, some oil came up in the derrick today, but no large quantity. I should say that it would be good—possibly a three or four-barrel flow a day, and it certainly is very good." The depth it is down only 860 feet—its depth it is the most promising well in the field." The Republic is situated in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, in the south of the Sale-Boulder and the company owns outright 30 acres. W. H. Huxelton, cashier of the First National bank of Boulder, is president of the company and J. A. Teagarden is general manager.

Work on the Alamo has been suspended since Wednesday, pending the arrival of the steel cable, which will be used in the manila cable run used. Mr. Huxelton received word of arrival tonight, and drilling will probably be resumed again on Monday.

King is still trying to fish out his bait but so far without success. Some trawling was carried out during the night but all have cleared out now. The grapping outfit has been strengthened and it is hoped that they will soon be able to pull out the lost baiter. It has been reported that the well would have to be abandoned, but Manager L. E. Martin says that the probability of the truth in this report is small.

The Martin is now down 2,726 feet, making from 40 to 50 per day. A new cable will be put in tomorrow morning making the third one for this well. Mr. Rathvyn says there are no indications of oil here.

The record for fast drilling made by the Ocean recently has now been eclipsed by another of Mr. T. Musello's crew just on the Sale-Boulder. They were five days making the full 2,800 feet, which is considered by oil men as a most extraordinary record. They are now down 1,800 feet and everything looks very promising.

The Boulder Basin is down 2,800 feet and will put in a new cable tomorrow.

is being made. The Ocean measures 1,340 feet; the Boulder, 1,200; the Republic, 1,100; the Blue Jacket, 1,000; the Maxwell, 550; the Blue Jacket, 1,200. The Hygiene Oil company's first well will be spudded in tonight.

It is thought the field is going on very satisfactorily and the prospects for a big oil boom here this summer are growing brighter every day.

**OIL SHOWS IN REPUBLIC WELL.**  
Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, April 19.—Everyone interested in oil here, and that means practically the whole population of Boulder County, were very jubilant tonight, more especially stockholders in the Republic Oil & Development company. The reason for this is that a hole in the ground, being merely a hole in the ground, the Republic is a full fledged oil well with a capacity variously estimated at from 80 to 100, bar-

As chronicled in this morning's paper, the drill struck oil sand at a depth of 870 feet yesterday afternoon and drilling was suspended awaiting orders from the general manager of the company. The men went out to the well and after looking things over, decided to continue drilling. Work was immediately resumed and at about 9 o'clock the company's superintendent, in company with the foreman, came up every time. Drilling was continued until 3 o'clock this afternoon when the flow had become so great that it was impossible to drill, so the water was shut off. The drill was sent down again and again and each time it came up full. An effort was made to drain the well in this manner but it proved an impossibility. The water at the surface could not be kept from flowing. The oil poured on the ground, and fully 100 barrels were wasted in this way. The oil is somewhat darker and greener than that found in the other wells, and is of poorer quality. The well is down just 961 feet, having drilled through 91 feet of the oil sand strata, and there is no telling how much farther it extends. If the flow continues, it will be a race to the well, which probably not be sunk any deeper. It is the general opinion among oil men that the Republic is an "edge well," that is, close to the edge of the oil basin and the well has been drilled to the edge. It was found 1,700 feet deeper in the McKenzie. If this is so, it must have an enormous depth, as the two wells are only about 1,500 feet apart. Tubing will be put on the well and the company will endeavor to secure the well will commence steady pumping. Conservative estimates place the Republic as a 50-barrel well, and if it does that well, it will have a large field. As it is only about one-third as deep as the other wells, the company will save about \$2,000 on drilling alone, to say nothing of the saving in casing and cement. It will be a very profitable well, and it will pump the deeper ones. Messrs. Smith & Berry, who came here from Indiana and West Virginia, to work for Mr. Huebner, were the crew on duty when the oil was struck, and are being retained by their comrades on their good fortune in bringing in what is probably the best well in the field up to date.

The strike caused great trouble for the Republic, as the men on the street tonight. Messrs. Allison, Teagarden and the other officers of the company, are wearing contented smiles and showing samples of the oil to numerous friends. Republic stock which had been selling at five cents per share, is away up in the air now and other stocks will also feel the effect of the strike. The other companies owning property adjoining and near the mine vicinity, are also being greatly encouraged and will use every effort to get their wells down as speedily as possible, in the hope of being as successful.

It remains to be seen how long the Republic's record of producing a well in 10 days from the time rigging was begun, will be broken.

**BOULDER OIL.**  
Special to the Gazette.  
Boulder, April 21.—The success of the Republic well has the effect of turning attention to the excellent work being done on the Rose Crude well. This is a direct line south of the Republic well and the drill is down about 1,550 feet. It is probable that oil will come in at day. It is conceded that this well is one of the best being put down and a big flow of oil is expected when it comes in.

Boulder, April 22.—Tomorrow the tools will be put in the Republic as the well will be cased and cleaned preparatory to casing. The casing, which extends only about 60 feet, but will be put down to 925 feet, once. The tubing and other pumping apparatus and tank have been ordered and will be here within a few days. It is thought that the well will be able to begin pumping by the last of the week. There is now about 4 feet of fluid in the well and it is rising all the time. Workmen are now busy putting up the derrick for the Republic No. 2, which will be sunk immediately and with all possible speed.

Mr. Huston has closed a contract with the Homestake company, whose land is just southwest of the Republic to sink their first well. The contract calls for the completion of the drill and the well to be spudded in next Saturday. The timbers arrived yesterday and the rig is now up and at work and the drilling is going up rapidly. Mr. Magarden and a number of others in the Republic are also interested in the Homestake. The Sale-Boulder is down 1,670 feet and is going along nicely but has shown no new developments lately. Mr. Huston spudded in at the Boulder Bluffs yesterday and will start at the Aurora in a few days. Both of these companies are controlled by Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs. The Crawford is down 800 feet. Very little progress was made last week on account of the large crevice having been encountered. It was necessary to fill this and then drill through in order to keep the hole straight, and it proved to be quite a job. Since this has been completed, however, the drilling has been going on very satisfactorily, and yesterday quite a flow of gas was encountered.

Today it was again reported that the Phenomenal had struck oil and a large number of people went out to the well during the day. The Gazette reporter went out this evening and found that as usual the reports were greatly exaggerated. The formation has been changing between shale and sand, but during the day some of the strata brought up showed very slight traces of oil, but not enough to warrant belief that the oil sand had been reached. In fact, it is considered quite improbable that this will occur for several days yet. Owing to new information it was thought that the Phenomenal had several days ago, the 19th, struck several days ago. The driller or ditty tonight stated that the present depth was between 1,850 and 1,900 feet. Taking out the time log which work was stopped for the water that 13 days have elapsed since drilling was started, making an average of about 100 feet per day.

which is considered good time.

The new steel cable has just been placed in the Atlantic and drilling resumed. This is the first attempt at using a steel cable instead of manila for drilling purposes, and the result of the experiment will be watched with interest by the oil men, as its success will mean a great saving in sinking wells. The Rose Crude is now down 1,300 feet and is in a black sand which is growing lighter with the increased depth. A new engine and new cables have been put in at the Martin, and it is now prepared to sink to 1,500 feet, if necessary. The Boulder Basin has reached a depth of 2,000 feet and is now casing. The Boulder Petroleum, owned by Lee A. Reynolds and C. Wallich and others, was spudded in yesterday. Among the other wells, the Citizens is down 925 feet, the Clean 1,075, the Hygiene 155, the Cleveland 2,350, and the McAfee 1,000.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, April 23.—The showing of oil in the Phenomenal has increased materially since yesterday. The stuff brought up today was a mixture of sand and silt, and contained very perceptible streaks of oil. There is quite a little oil on the surface of the sump and samples were secured by a number of visitors who went out to the well today. Manager Leo Vincent was seen this evening, and was feeling very much elated over the latest developments. He said that he certainly have oil in the Phenomenal, although we will probably have to drill 200 or 300 feet more before striking the main oil and sand stratum. We washed out some of the drift brought up today and found it was composed of sand, shale, and the rest was fine oil sand. I think we should soon get through the shale altogether, and then we expect to get the real thing. The outlook is most encouraging, and I feel no doubt that the drilling will bring us into a large body of oil. We are now down something over 1,300 feet." The Phenomenal is located about one-half mile south of town, near the crossing of the county road and the C. & N. W. R. R. It is in the district known as the south of the Republic. The company controls 17 acres and intends to put down several more wells. The developments at the Phenomenal seem to indicate more strongly than at any other place where the outcrop of the stratum would be found near the hills were correct.

The pumping apparatus for the Republic arrived today and will be put in at once. A 150 and a 300-barrel tank were also here, and it is expected that Saturday will see the well pumping. The Martin met with another unfortunate accident today. The sand line broke and left the bailer in the bottom of the well and up to tonight all efforts to fish it were fruitless. The outlook is not so hopeful. The hard formation at this well removes most of the danger of caving, usually incident to a fishing job of this sort, however, and the bailer will probably be recovered some time tomorrow.

**The Relations of Capital to Labor.**  
At present in far too many cases the gulf between capital and labor is regarded by the units comprising the latter half of the partnership as unbridgeable—a sort of yawning chasm, over which, consequently, the units are thrown. This attitude may or may not be due to the capitalists themselves; but the fact remains that the majority of units comprising labor regard the units representing capital as natural enemies. In making this statement, I do not mean to make an advance it is regarded by the recipients with suspicion if not absolute distrust. It is the same with new methods of organization or management which do not appeal directly to the imagination. The "new" management, the "premium system," they are regarded with suspicion or as a means of taking undue advantage. It has been shown that this attitude of opposition to capital or progress is not deliberate and is not due to any conscious or crippling environment. With a wide outlook on the workers' part, this hostile attitude will gradually recede as ever-increasing friendly relations be established. Capital and labor must be made amiable by mutual respect, strength and cordiality of this partnership will our success in competitive industry depend. That there should be foreign competition is only consistent with the development of other countries. The two main types of partnership are in unison and hence co-operation, competition then becomes but an incentive to fresh effort. The co-operation is not only possible, but feasible, once the workers see the necessity of it. The competitive nature of competitive nations, achieved through the aid of the workers' present organizations, would be of an extremely beneficial character to the industry of today and invaluable to industry of the future. (Continued in The Engineering Magazine, Jan. 1917.)

### Canada Going Backward.

Not only has there been but little increase in the total population of Canada during the last 20 years, as shown by the latest census, but, according to the Montreal Star, where there has been is due largely to the influx of Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavians, Russians, Italians, Galicians and Poles. These replace people British, Irish and French descent who have been leaving the country in more: Canada is serving as a dumping ground for immigrants excluded from the United States because of their undesirability. Within six months some 4,000 immigrants of this sort, unable to enter the United States, have been created in Canada, and what this means is explained by a statement of Robt. Watchorn, special United States immigration inspector at Sault Ste. Marie to the effect that 98 per cent. of rejected European immigrants are of subjects from Prussia, Germany, the Czech republic, Austria and Hungary. The chief method of fifth and lack of sanitation.

(Springfield Republican.)

**Quick Work in Modern Boiler-Making.**  
A modern boiler shop is far different from its counterpart half a century ago, in that, for one thing, the methods of construction have been greatly simplified and improved tools are more general use. These last have a reduced cost so much that an order for a boiler is now filled with less amazement at what is now possible. It is not generally known that a boiler of 40-horse power can be made and shipped in about eight hours. That to say, if an order is put in by 7 o'clock in the morning it will be on the way to the customer by 3 o'clock of the next day, ready for steam when set. The boiler will be taken from the flat sheet rolled to dimensions, all rivets drilled, tubes set and rolled, and the water made water and steam tight within the time named; but it will be of the return-tubular type, where no special work or flanging is required. This quick work, and I know of one shop where it is done, doubtless there are others.—(Expert F. Watson in the Engineering Magazine for April.)

**ADVENTIST SCHOOLS.**  
By Associated Press.  
Topeka, Kan., April 23.—The Seventh Day Adventist general conference afternoon discussed ways to advance efficiency of two schools connected with the church. The institutions are Iowa Lincoln Univ., and Keene, Tex., in each it had been decided to establish normal departments for the benefit of the teachers in the private schools of denomination.

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in Jewelry, Watches and Silverware.

**Fred Hayner,** 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  South Tejon St.  
COLORADO SPRINGS.

# The Colorado Sky

By **PROF. FRANK H. LOUD,**  
Director of the Colorado College Observatory.

WEATHER RECORD FOR MARCH, 1902.														
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1-23.709	38.0	38.0	36.0	28.0	28.0	62	81	NW	N	NW	38	P	0	..
2-23.636	35.5	35.5	35.0	25.0	25.0	76	73	NW	SE	S	40	O	0	..
3-23.640	39.5	39.5	32.0	33.8	28.0	46.0	60	70	V	NW	N	40	P	0
4-24.129	21.5	35.0	37.5	20.0	30.0	33.0	51	59	V	V	V	31	P	0
5-23.961	12.0	42.5	45.0	10.0	49.5	63	69	N	SE	SE	28	C	0	..
6-23.533	43.0	50.0	46.5	27.0	60.0	44	53	NE	N	W	28	O	0	..
7-23.849	37.5	46.0	43.0	30.0	60.0	61	61	NW	NW	NW	28	C	0	..
8-23.918	24.0	49.0	55.5	20.5	68.0	58	60	N	NW	NW	40	O	0	..
9-23.720	26.5	39.0	37.0	27.0	57.0	69	64	N	NW	V	20	C	0	R
10-23.735	40.5	40.0	24.0	39.5	58.0	64	77	NW	N	NW	30	O	0.62	..
11-23.827	26.0	37.0	35.0	25.0	40.5	80	84	SE	NE	NW	24	P	0.01	..
12-23.953	22.0	42.5	44.0	21.0	47.0	69	63	NW	SE	SE	20	C	0	..
13-23.614	23.0	51.0	50.1	19.0	60.0	38	55	NE	SE	S	22	C	0	..
14-23.249	42.5	42.0	27.0	35.0	59.0	46	80	SW	NW	N	80	P	2	R
15-23.498	19.5	20.5	26.5	19.0	51.0	80	80	NW	NW	SW	54	P	0	..
16-23.600	21.0	40.0	31.1	19.0	39.0	77	63	N	NE	NE	34	P	0	..
17-24.093	5.0	40.0	40.0	7.5	44.0	70	63	E	SE	SE	12	C	0	..
18-23.762	27.0	58.0	57.0	22.0	63.0	42	40	NE	NE	S	23	P	0	..
19-22.581	38.0	55.0	54.0	24.0	57.0	50	42	N	E	E	15	O	0	..
20-23.788	35.0	40.0	42.0	33.5	54.0	76	77	NW	N	N	40	O	0	T
21-23.724	26.5	41.5	41.0	29.5	44.5	78	78	SW	E	E	28	P	0	..
22-23.897	34.1	45.5	48.0	22.5	50.0	74	80	N	SE	NE	40	P	0	..
23-23.530	34.0	37.1	41.0	34.0	48.0	97	89	SW	E	NW	14	O	0.04	R
24-23.587	29.5	49.5	46.0	24.5	48.0	69	67	N	E	S	28	C	0	..
25-23.338	20.5	31.5	23.0	25.5	45.0	98	91	N	N	W	54	O	0.07	R
26-23.640	34.5	49.5	45.0	25.0	51.0	49	58	V	E	NE	54	P	0	..
27-23.672	31.5	44.5	45.5	29.5	50.0	84	70	ND	SE	SE	10	P	0.16	R
28-23.665	28.0	29.5	26.0	23.5	46.0	100	80	NW	NE	E	14	O	0.10	R
29-23.615	13.5	13.5	13.5	11.0	45.0	89	80	NW	NE	N	10	P	0.18	R
30-23.032	9.5	25.0	25.0	6.0	28.0	81	83	N	SE	SE	22	C	0	..
31-24.056	12.5	35.0	38.0	11.0	38.0	68	75	NW	S	SE	10	C	0	..

Mean	21.2	41.1	39.9	23.6	47.0	65	68
Observers—Z. T. Roberts and W. H. Nead.							
CONTENTS OF COLUMNS.							
1—	Barometer. Actual pressure in inches of mercury at 12 noon.						
2—	Thermometer at 6 a. m. (degrees Fahrenheit).						
3—	Thermometer at 12 m.						
4—	Thermometer at 6 p. m.						
5—	Minimum thermometer as read at 6 a. m.						
6—	Maximum thermometer as read at 6 p. m.						
7—	Relative humidity (per cent. of saturation) at 12 m.						
8—	Mean relative humidity (average of observations at 6 a. m., 12 m. and 6 p. m.)						
9—	Direction of wind at 6 a. m.						
10—	Direction of wind at 12 m.						
11—	Direction of wind at 6 p. m.						
12—	Maximum velocity of wind in miles per hour during 24 hours ending 6 p. m.						
13—	Character of sky at 12 m. Here C signifies clear; P, partly cloudy; O, overcast or cloudy.						
14—	Precipitation. Amount of rainfall, including snow as melted, in inches of water. T signifies "trace," that is, less than one one-hundredth of an inch.						
15—	Letter referring to remarks in column below.						

The maximum temperature of the month was 63.5 degrees, and occurred on the 9th. The minimum temperature, 6 degrees, on the 20th. The total precipitation was forty hundredths of an inch, and fell in six days, excluding the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. The number of clear days was 9; of partly cloudy, 16; of cloudy, 14. The maximum velocity of wind was 60 miles, on the 14th. The maximum of barometric pressure occurred on March 4 and the minimum on March 14, the values being 24.140 and 23.225, respectively.

### REMARKS ON PARTICULAR DATES.

March 9.—The maximum temperature of the month was occasioned by a chinook wind, as is quite clear from the record of the wind directions for that date. The day following (March 10) a low barometer developed in S. E. Colorado and remained nearly stationary, save for a slight southward movement, during 24 hours. It was this low area that was responsible for the snow of the 10th and 11th. March 11.—A slight cold front, dedicated to Utah on the 10th, day passed over Colorado and was nearly central at Denver. The barometer was remarkably low over the state, while the forecast official at Denver writes of that station: "With the exception of March 10, 1894, this is the lowest point reached (by the barometer) during March in this area."

March 12.—A low area remained over the middle plateau for three days, finally

moving into Colorado. The snow of the 23d seems to have attended the formation of this disturbance, but was much less striking than the result of its crossing the mountains, on March 25. Professor Shedd writes as follows: "A most peculiar and severe storm of this kind occurred on the 23d of March. The clouds gathered during the forenoon until by 1:15 the rooms were dark enough for lamps. Snow began to fall and at the same time several claps of thunder were heard. "The flakes were large granular pellets, almost like sleet. Later they became less hard but remained granular. About 12:30, during the hardest part of the snowfall, a flash of lightning was seen, followed by a clap of thunder. "The distance of the lightning seemed from the interval between flash and sound to be about one mile. The snow fell until 5:30 p. m.; the wind from northwest to southwest, with a heavy, especially at first, rain, at 6 degrees below zero." "In the last report there was a sudden change at the beginning of the storm, as the air had been quite warm and the conditions of instability, usual in summer thunder storms, doubtless prevailed.

March 23-31.—The closing days of the month were characterized by a succession of cyclonic disturbances in the vicinity of the Mexican boundary, which kept a low barometer as a prevalent condition in Colorado. The greatest precipitation occurred between 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., but there was also a considerable fall on the following day. Professor Shedd has the following notes as to the character of the precipitation, under date of March 29: "In the morning, about 11:30, snow began to fall heavily. The wind was in the northwest; temperature about 23 degrees. At first the snow was granular and large, forming in pellets. It was almost like sleet. As the storm progressed, the flakes became smaller and more compact, and became mixed with crystals, and before long all the flakes were crystalline. The flakes were tabular (i. e., flat), some compact, close and small, some large and branching. The storm was in many respects a typical one, illustrating a great abundance of crystals with its progress.

# The Woods People Buy Pueblo Concern

It is understood on good authority that the Woods Investment company, of this city and Victor, plans to extend its operations to other Colorado fields, particularly Pueblo.

Two of the company were in Pueblo on Monday for the purpose, it is said, of looking over that city as a field for investment. It is said that these gentlemen while there purchased the Bardollar-Security Abstract Co. This is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the state and is one of but two companies of this character in Pueblo. It is understood that the Woods people paid \$20,000 for the business and rights of the Pueblo people in this concern.

Mr. Warren Woods was called up last night regarding the matter but declined to either deny or confirm the report. He requested the Gazette to talk to the other members of the company about the matter. Efforts were made to find both Mr. F. M. Woods and Mr. H. E. Woods, but they proved ineffectual. Both gentlemen were in Victor and it was impossible to get into communication with them.

## PANAMA CANAL PROPOSITIONS

By Associated Press.

Washington April 23.—There have been some recent communications between Secretary Hay and the Colombian minister, Cancho, containing the basis of an agreement between the two countries in the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Panama. The first of these communications was from the Colombian minister and contained propositions for the government of the United States to make compensation, etc., on which Colombia would consent to the construction of the canal, in reply to which Secretary Hay transmitted a memorandum of a hypothetical and conditional nature as to what this government would do in the event that congress authorized the president to act. The secretary's memorandum was sent to Minister Cancho today.

The purpose of these communications was to remove room for doubt as to what each government would do if a canal was directed to be built.

(The following authorized statement concerning the propositions of Colombia, as they stand amended was made public to-day.)

"The United States is granted exclusive right to construct, operate and protect a

canal, as well as all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and auxiliary works within the zone. The zone is six miles wide and includes the islands of Flamenco, Naos and Perico, in Panama bay. It is to be under the joint and equal control of the United States and Colombia.

"Colombia gives unqualified consent to the sale and transfer of the Panama Canal company's rights to the United States and exempts the latter country from all taxes.

"She grants to the United States a lease of the canal strip in perpetuity. For convenience it is divided into periods of 100 years, renewable at the option of the United States. Such lease calls for a lump payment of \$7,000,000 after the exchange of ratifications, to be considered on account." For 14 years Colombia waives all compensation for the canal rights. This period will more or less cover the time period of the construction of the canal. After the annual compensation which the United States shall pay thereafter shall be determined by a board of five commissioners." The fact that Colombia has asked no compensation for the canal for 14 years and that the United States has advanced \$7,000,000 "on account" will both be taken into consideration in fixing the annual rental thereafter.



(Special Correspondence.)

lowa newspaper, seeking to advance the fact, printed every day at the top of its editorial column this line: "Keep your eye on Shaw." A citizen of Hawkeye state recently commented on this to the new secretary of the treasury. "That was all right, governor, while we were talking and nominating you for president," he said, "but now that you have the custody of \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 of the government's money, I think we have a right to know how you are going to spend it."







## THE DEFEAT OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

Mr. Bryan took advantage of our  
clutious prosperity to build a \$6,000  
rn. This handsome edifice has re-  
ted the Nebraska colonel's silk night-  
rt and diamond pin to the far distan-  
r. The cross of gold by the w-  
re not seen to worry Mr. Bryan so  
uch as it did when a man comes  
to possession of a moderate share of  
the world's goods. They look substan-  
l and less precious than they did  
ons ago. (Clare)



# THE STUDIO OF HERR GUSTAVE WETHEIMER OF VIENNA, WHO IS COMING TO AMERICA.



An artist who has acquired considerably more than local fame is Herr Gustave Wetheimer of Vienna, whose genre pictures have received high praise. His studio is spacious and handsome, situated in a popular center and adorned with many of Wetheimer's latest productions. He has not only painted pictures with a distinctively local color, but has devoted particular attention to beautiful women, his studies of the nude being chaste and correct in detail as well as elevating in their treatment and accessories. The rumor that Wetheimer was to come to the United States for the purpose of painting pictures particularly American has not been denied, and his appearance may be looked for any time after the close of the season in Vienna.

## MAY BE KING OF SERBIA.

Rumors have so persistently flown around the prospective abdication of King Alexander of Serbia that attention is unavoidably attracted to his possible successor. In all probability he would be found in the person of Prince Peter Karageorgewitch, who,



King Alexander, is descended from a swineherd. His ancestor, however, was unsuccessful in establishing a dynasty, while the rival swineherd, under the house of Obrenovitch, succeeded. This was about eighty years ago, and ever since there has been a deadly rivalry between the two houses.

## SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P.

Whatever may be the opinions as to the status of Sir Charles Dilke outside parliament, there is no question that he is one of Britain's most experienced statesmen, having been connected with the house since 1858. He represented the Forest of Dean since 1892 and succeeded his father as member in 1896. He has garnered many honors at Cambridge university. Later he served as undersecretary of state for foreign affairs and was member of a royal commission for negotiating with France. Sir Charles has been prominent in many schemes for improvement of the working class.



As an author he is best known by "Greater Britain," "The Present Position of European Politics," and "Britain's Empire." He is nearly sixty years of age.

## CARL LUMHOLTZ, EXPLORER.

There is a portrait of Dr. Carl Lumholtz, by birth a Norwegian, by proclivity a traveler and lecturer, who has been in some of the way places, among others Australia and northern Mexico. In the former country he claimed to have found living cannibals and in the latter living cave dwellers, but the proofs he offered of their existence were not sufficient to satisfy some ethnologists, who have thought it rather strange that such people could have existed so long undiscovered, especially in a land like Mexico, which is pretty well known.



have thought it rather strange that such people could have existed so long undiscovered, especially in a land like Mexico, which is pretty well known.

## A STRIP OF SOME NEW AND ATTRACTIVE POSTAGE STAMP ISSUES.



An issue of new stamps is always interesting, especially when the stamps are shown in this illustration. It is said that the new Honduras stamp was the first to bear an effigy of the late Queen Victoria, although this claim is also made by Hongkong. The quaint old Dutch colony of Curacao on the coast of Venezuela has a new stamp printed in rose and blue, surcharged for temporary use. The Dominican Republic issues a new series ranging from 1 centavo, or cent, to a peso. Labuan, a dependency of British Borneo, has a ten-cent stamp printed in brown and slate.

## ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

In New York city there are now about 20,000 Germans. The paper currency of Spain now stands at 48 per cent less than the gold standard. Certain kinds of corn are being sold for "yellow" and "black" in the market. Little relief is expected for the drought-stricken regions of the West.

# ARMY ORGANIZATION OF THE "YANKEES OF THE EAST."



The Japanese, the "Yankees of the East," well known authorities declare, are becoming proficient in every arm of military service and have made particularly rapid progress in tactics and gunnery. As to endurance, there are few soldiers so tough and wiry as these diminutive warriors, for every Japanese barracks has a gymnasium, and the men rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In less than a minute, it is said, they can scale a fourteen foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

Their faithful performance of duty is shown by the disaster that recently overtook a body of troops in the mountains, when nearly the whole number perished on the march owing to a too literal interpretation of their orders. Nothing can better indicate the progress they have made than the series of illustrations, from photographs taken in Japan during the latest field and mountain maneuvers, and which show cavalry infantry and artillery groups in evolution. No. 1 is a general officer and his staff, from a photograph especially posed for the illustration; 2 shows the manner in which siege artillery is transported (in sections on the backs of horses) in winter; 3, infantry skirmishers in action in the mountain district, supports re-enforcing the firing line; 4, stretcher bearers of the medical staff leaving the scene of battle on the way to a field hospital; 5, mountain artillery in midwinter hurrying to the scene of action; 6, artillery numbered and firing upon the enemy; 7, an officer of cavalry on the march with up to date accouterments.

## MEDALLIONS OF FOUR FAMOUS FRENCH AUTHORS ADORNING A NEW THEATER.



Instructive as well as ornamental are the four medallions recently placed on the facade of the new Theatre Francaise in Paris and reproduced in this illustration. The new theater replaces the old one, which was burned to the ground, and is destined to surpass it sculpturally as well as architecturally. The four medallions are the work of M. Denys Puech and represent Cornille, 1606-84; Moliere, 1622-73; Racine, 1639-99, and Victor Hugo, 1802-85.

## SCENE OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

One of the latest earthquakes on record and one of the most disastrous that have ever occurred was that which de-



stroyed the town of Shemaha, in the vicinity of the famous Baku oil district on the Caspian sea. Two thousand people lost their lives and 20,000 more were rendered homeless.

Interest in the Russian capital and promises to be a great success. Glasgow has decided to seek parliamentary powers to borrow £750,000 to build 400 tenements of three stories, accommodating 4,000 families. There are 10,000 deer in the Yellowstone National Park. A candidate for the office of mayor in New York City has been elected. A candidate for the office of mayor in New York City has been elected. A candidate for the office of mayor in New York City has been elected.

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# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

## PREFERS COLORADO SPRINGS TO DANISH WEST INDIES

Mayor Robinson has received a reply from Jacob A. Rils, the noted writer and authority on sociological subjects, whom President Roosevelt wanted to send to the Danish West Indies. An invitation was sent to Mr. Rils to be present at the Chautauqua gathering next summer as a speaker, and it has been hoped that he could arrange to be present. His letter to the mayor speaks for itself:

New York, April 14, 1902.

My Dear Sir:

I am going to Washington to talk with the president, who wants me to go to the Danish West Indies as governor when they are ceded to us. I do not want to go and shall, I hope, convince him that he is on the wrong track. So soon as that matter is settled I shall write you a letter in reply to your letter about the Chautauqua speeches. That is, within a week.

I have never been at the Rockies and do want to come if I can. Meanwhile, believe me truly yours,

Jacob A. Rils.

## WAS HERE IN '59

A pioneer of this region is in this city in the person of David Kellogg, now of Seattle, who was here in '58, when the oldest inhabitants were Indians and antelope, and the Garden of the Gods was "unstoried and unsung." Mr. Kellogg is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and says that this is the first time he has been in this vicinity since those memorable early days. The magic with which Colorado Springs has sprung up into prosperity and greatness brought forth expressions of surprise from the old trapper.

"Fifty-eight of us left Kansas City in the summer of 1858," said Mr. Kellogg last evening, "and followed the valley of the Arkansas to the Fountain and then up the Fountain northward, thence to Cherry creek, along which we went until we came to what is now the site of Denver, where we camped for some time. At that time there were only two white men in the region, George McDougall, at the mouth of Fountain creek, and a man named Smith at the mouth of Cherry creek, who had small camps and corrals for their cattle. This was then the greatest antelope country in the United States. In January of the following year we left the site of Denver and came south, attempting to cross the headwaters of Plum creek but were driven back on account of the great snow drifts. Finally we succeeded in effecting a crossing of the headwaters of the Monument. This was the first passage of what is called the Palmer-Lake divide, and we claim to have been the discoverers of the route. Following the Monument valley, we arrived at what was then known as the Red Rock corral. Now it is famous as the Gateway to the Garden of the Gods, a prominent landmark. Anyone who had ever seen it once would know it wherever he saw it reproduced in photograph or picture. I saw a picture of it in Seattle, and although I had seen it 40 years before, I recognized it immediately."

Mr. Kellogg further stated that at the Red Rock corral there were two townships laid out and the two parties quarreled so that they came near fighting up actual warfare. When the water was over, he returned to Kansas City by way of the old Platte River trail, and although he has been to the Pacific coast he has never had the good fortune to see this city until within the past few days. Mr. Kellogg will remain in this city a day or two and then go to Denver.

## WEST SIDE MEDICINAL SPRING WATER ANALYZED

Mr. O. Parker, who resides at 637 West Cucharas street, has a spring on his property which has attracted considerable attention on account of its medicinal properties. He has been sending a number of times what sort of water was analyzed and has been unable to tell. In order to settle the question he sent a sample of the water to the Colorado college assay and chemical laboratory to be tested for its properties.

Mr. Parker has received the analysis of the water which proves that it has certain medicinal properties for stomach troubles. Mr. Parker states that the water is free to any who care to try it. He hopes that those who think it will do them any good will go over to his place and try the spring.

The analysis was made by Stephen L. Goodale, assistant in chemistry at Colorado college, and in his report on it he says:

I find that it contains silica, alumina, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chlorine and sulphuric acid, combined probably as follows:

Silica	0.87
Sodium Chloride	3.01
Potassium Sulphate	6.75
Magnesium Sulphate	10.22
Alumina	0.14
Sodium Sulphate	14.04
Calcium Sulphate	23.87
Magnesium Carbonate	6.59
Total Mineral	66.37

From the figures given it can be seen that the water is heavily mineralized, with a predominance of sulphur.

### UNDAY SCHOOL

#### WORKERS TO MEET

One of the biggest gatherings to be held in Colorado this year will be the International Sunday School convention which will be held in Denver the last part of June and first day of July. This is a convention in which the whole state is interested and many will attend from Colorado Springs. The Denver Times gives the following account of the preparations being made for the big gathering.

The members of the local committee of the Tenth Triennial International Sunday School convention, which will meet in Denver June 26 to July 1, inclusive, are having a busy time making preparations for the great gathering. The committee will hold a meeting next Monday evening to receive reports on the various departments of the work and ascertain how much progress has been made.

It is pretty certain the work is well in hand, for the committee has been at it since September, while at previous conventions the cities in which they were held were so lagged as to wait until spring to begin preparations. The alertness of the committee, however, has been the exception, and the work is well in hand.

Mr. E. B. Spalding, chairman of the finance committee, has an important part of the work in the raising of funds for local convention expenses. This does not mean the general expenses of the convention, for these will be paid by the international committee. There will, however, be about \$100,000 of expenses to be paid by the local committee. Of this amount \$1,000 has already been subscribed by the various Sunday schools of the city. The other \$99,000 will be secured among the general public and the amount is very small when taken in comparison with the amount usually asked of the business men for a convention of this importance.

W. M. Danner, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is looking after the Y. M. C. A. work in connection with the convention. He is also looking after the Y. M. C. A. work in connection with the convention. He is also looking after the Y. M. C. A. work in connection with the convention.

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five churches in the central part of the city. Trinity Methodist church will be the central church, but a program of equal interest with an equal share in the noted speakers will be given at the Central Presbyterian, The First Congregational, the First Baptist and the Central Christian churches will be used as reading rooms, where letters may be written and friends met, etc. The primary department of the convention will meet in that church also. If Denver just had an auditorium with 15,000 seating capacity it would not be necessary to divide the convention up into so many buildings.

C. G. Mantz will have charge of the information work, a bureau being established at each church just to answer questions, give out time tables, tell people where to go, etc. The bureau will have telephones and will be up-to-date in every particular.

The control of the international conventions is in the hands of such laymen as John Wamamaker, B. F. Jacobs and others. Mr. B. F. Jacobs is in charge of the Sunday school work, and will be in charge of the Sunday school work, and will be in charge of the Sunday school work.

W. B. Overton is picking out the brightest boys in the Sunday schools of Denver to organize into a force of pages and messengers. This will be a voluntary service as will everything else connected with the convention, but it will be an efficient force and will be large enough so that not too much work will fall upon any of the boys.

The most important question to be debated at the convention will be that of uniting the international series of Sunday school lessons. On the present plan wherever a church bell rings around the world the same lesson is studied on the same Sunday as at every other Sunday school the globe around. Some people contend that the Sunday schools have been sufficiently united by this plan and that it has had its day. One afternoon will be given up to a consideration of this question. The international committee which prepares the Sunday school lessons will be appointed at the convention to prepare the lessons for six years. Bishop Warren of Denver is at present a member of this committee.

The convention will have all the conveniences which can be secured for its members. Word has been received that 15 Pullman cars have been reserved for the New England delegation and there will be delegations from Mexico, Canada and other places.

S. E. Atwater of Canon City is president of the Colorado State Sunday School association and with Major Harold, formerly President Harrison's secretary, is credited with securing the convention for Denver when it met in Atlanta three years ago.

HOW FRANCIS B. HILL BECAME AN AMERICAN.

A novel session of the county court was held in front of the residence of Judge James A. Orr, on South Prospect street, Saturday night, but at its close the judge was not there. The ceremony was held at the residence of the judge, who was not there. The ceremony was held at the residence of the judge, who was not there.

The circumstances surrounding the ceremony probably never happened before. Judge Orr was confined to his house by the illness of his family with smallpox. It was impossible for him to attend court or leave the house, and it was forbidden anyone to enter the house. Mr. Hill was desirous of taking out his final papers last Saturday, and asked the health department to permit him to visit Judge Orr at his house. This request was denied.

The judge was called up over the phone and was asked if there was any way out of the difficulty. He told Mr. Hill that he could administer the oath from his front doorstep if Mr. Hill, with two witnesses, would approach within hearing distance. Mr. Hill secured Colonel E. T. Ensign and Mr. H. A. Kaufman, of the health department, to accompany him as witnesses, and set out for Judge Orr's house.

Upon their arrival there Mr. Hill and his witnesses stood on the sidewalk and the judge came to the door. The oath was administered while all stood with bared heads. Mr. Hill then tossed his papers to Judge Orr, who retired inside with them and signed them. The papers were brought back to Mr. Kaufman, who brought them to the judge's office and disinfected them, after which they were signed by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill is now an American citizen and probably has the distinction of being sworn under the most peculiar circumstances under which the oath was ever given to a former foreigner.

NORMAN ALLEN DIED.

Early last evening, Norman Allen, well known in court circles, died at St. Francis hospital of tuberculosis. There will be a funeral service at Fairley Bros. undertaking rooms this afternoon at 5 o'clock and the remains will be shipped tonight to New York state for interment.

Mr. Allen had resided in this city and Denver for about seven years. He was in the law office of Charles F. Potter.

NELLIE LEWIS AGAIN SUES HER ATTORNEYS.

An important suit was filed in the district court yesterday when Nellie Lewis asked the court for judgment against the attorneys who conducted her case against the late Sam Strong.

The case is entitled Nellie Lewis vs. J. C. Helm, W. D. A. Lombard and J. Reid Crowell. The complaint states that the defendants have conspired to defraud her out of her suit against Sam Strong, and that she has agreed that one-third of any money she should receive in the suit should be paid to them.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

NEW TREES FOR MANY SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

As a result of a motion passed by the city council at its meeting last night, the city will purchase many new trees for many sections of the city.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

J. B. Skeen, an employee of the new Teluride mill, fell 40 feet from the rafters to the ground yesterday at noon, sustaining injuries which may prove fatal.

He was walking across the rafters during the noon intermission, when he suddenly missed his footing and fell to an open trench beside the cement flooring. It is believed that he was carrying a large quantity of material on his back, and as it was, he fell from the rafters and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, a fracture of the right arm and concussion of the brain.

After evening session of the company, was notified at once and went immediately to the scene of the accident. An express wagon was secured and a makeshift ambulance was improvised and the unfortunate man was taken to St. Francis hospital, where he is now lying. He is being treated by Dr. Mayhew, and it is hoped that he will recover.

THE OPERATION OCCURRED AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. The patient was taken to St. Francis hospital, where he is now lying. He is being treated by Dr. Mayhew, and it is hoped that he will recover.

FIRE CAUSED LOSS NEAR EASTONVILLE.

The ranch of H. G. Meyer, one of the most prominent ranchmen in the northeastern part of this county, was the scene of a bad fire last night at 8 o'clock. The fire occurred in a large barn in which there were besides other valuable contents, 10 head of Jersey milk cows, only two of which were saved.

The loss was almost complete and works a particular burden on Mr. Meyer inasmuch as he carried no insurance.

judgment should go to them. On September 27, she alleges, they received \$24,000, but only paid her \$12,000, whereas she should have received \$36,000. She asks the court for judgment for \$4,000 with interest since October 4, 1901, and for the costs of the suit. Mr. Sleeper is her attorney.

ABLE ADDITION TO THE FAR-FAMED BEAUTY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

The council, on the recommendation of Alderman Ward, authorized the expenditure of funds by the committee on public buildings and grounds sufficient to place necessary trees in the Antlers park on Colorado avenue, and at Prospect lake. It was represented to the council that, owing to the condition of the trees in the Antlers park, the present is an exceptionally advantageous time at which to set out new trees in this park. Colorado avenue is understood to need the expenditure of about \$10,000 to place necessary trees in this park. The committee is now traveling throughout the city to defray the expense of this improvement in front of their respective properties.

Prospect Lake park needs the replanting of about 50 per cent of the trees set out there by the city last year, the number of trees to be replaced being about 75.

In this connection Mr. Capell stated that of the 700 trees set out last year by Patrick Lee and some 37 trees had been lost, and that Mr. Lee was engaged at the present time in replacing these trees.

The work of setting out the new trees in all these sections of the city will be started at once.

"A BULL CAMPAIGN WITHOUT A LEADER."

A bull campaign without a leader is what Mr. Underhill of New York City, who is one of the most active members of the New York stock exchange, has recently been advanced a bull campaign. Mr. Underhill is one of the most active members of the New York stock exchange, and has recently been advanced a bull campaign.

Said Mr. Underhill last evening at the Antlers hotel: "It looks like a bull campaign, but it is a bull campaign without a leader. The big men who have the money are not ready for a bull campaign, and they will not be ready for any kind of a campaign until they can ascertain definitely what the crop conditions are. It is too risky a proposition to bull the market until the status of the grain crops is known. The present movement is largely due to the operations of the Waldorf-Astoria crowd, headed by John W. Gates, who is a plunger, of course, but very clever and bold and quick to understand a situation. He is now in the city, and is serving him so well now. It is his game, seizing upon first one stock and then another, advancing it a few points, and setting out quickly under cover of a general herd movement. He is now in the city, and is serving him so well now. It is his game, seizing upon first one stock and then another, advancing it a few points, and setting out quickly under cover of a general herd movement."

LOCAL "AUTO" MADE TRIP TO FLORENCE.

A somewhat unusual automobile trip was made last Saturday between this city and Florence, the parties taking the ride being V. T. Russell, superintendent of the Colorado and Portland Cement company, at Florence, and N. O. Anthony of 309 East Dale street. The trip was taken in an auto recently purchased by Mr. Russell from the Colorado Cement company and is one of a handsome type.

Rocks and boulders of various sizes and degrees of roughness were encountered, the roads were said to have been in terrible condition and there were at least six accidents. The trip was made in a very short time, and the party returned to the city in a very short time.

It is said that the citizens of Florence were very much interested in the trip, and that the party was very much welcomed. The trip was made in a very short time, and the party returned to the city in a very short time.

LYNN ATKINSON TO BUILD CITY HALL.

Contractor Lynn S. Atkinson has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new city hall for the city of Colorado Springs, for the sum of \$28,500.

Recommendation of the public grounds and buildings committee of the city council the bid of Mr. L. S. Atkinson was accepted and the proper city officers authorized and instructed to enter into a contract in accordance with the bid.

The building will call for the erection of the building with the use of what is known as the Trinidad stone. It was the wish of the committee to use the stone from the quarries of Mr. Atkinson, near Leadville, but no arrangement could be made whereby the stone of this quality could be used, and the expense of the same be kept within the appropriation now available. Should anything develop during the life of the contract, however, it will be possible to use the granite in place of the Trinidad stone, the committee, it is understood, would be favorable to a change in the specifications to this extent.

The contract to be entered into as a result of the acceptance of the bid of Mr. Atkinson's bid will not include the heating, ventilating and plumbing for the building, and further provision for the funds for these purposes will have to be made before the building can be completed.

Mr. L. S. Atkinson's bid was the lowest in the hands of the public grounds committee, being lower than that of his brother, J. W. Atkinson, by \$550.

Drivers for much of the materials for the building have already been placed and dirt will be flying at the corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue within a very few days. The progress of the building will be watched with interest by the public generally, and city officials particularly, in view of the building being imperative.

The certified checks of the unsuccessful bidders on the city hall were ordered returned to their owners.

C. V. BARTON TALKS OF CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

"The most interesting city in all America is Colorado Springs," said C. V. Barton at the Antlers hotel last evening. "Every time I get back to it there are evidences of so many changes and they are always for the better. I am indeed glad to get back."

Mr. Barton arrived at the Antlers hotel last evening from an extended trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico. He has been in the island for some time, and has been very much interested in the progress of the island.

Mr. Barton is a well known figure in the city, and has been very much interested in the progress of the island. He has been in the island for some time, and has been very much interested in the progress of the island.

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Mr. Gaus's remarks: "Am I going to die? I hope I have done a good job." His intentions to commit suicide are beyond doubt.

Elkton Not Involved.

As soon as the news of Mr. Gaus's act reached the officers of the Elkton company a hurried examination of his books was made. President Bernard then made the following statement:

"Mr. Thatcher and I have examined Mr. Gaus's books and find everything straight. Every cent of Elkton money is accounted for. He is not short."

When asked whether the recent decline in Elkton was at all responsible for Mr. Gaus's reported losses, Mr. Bernard said:

"Mr. Gaus did not own a share of Elkton, and never traded in that stock."

Vice President De La Vergne, who is also manager of the Elkton company, stated that he believed Mr. Gaus was straight in his accounts. He said that he knew Mr. Gaus was hard pressed and that he and Dr. Graham of Denver had secured him the Elkton position to help him out of his troubles. Mr. De La Vergne also stated that Mr. Gaus's act, which was first announced to him by the Gazette representative, Mr. Bernard and Mr. Thatcher also spoke with sorrow of the act of their fellow official. The hope that he would recover was expressed unanimously.

Act Was Deliberate.

It is said that Mr. Gaus had been ill for the past two days and that yesterday morning he remained in his room refused to eat any breakfast. One or two who knew him personally state that he has been despondent for some time, but that during the last two or three days of last week he was very cheerful and acted as though his mind had been relieved of a great burden. It seems clear that his act was premeditated and deliberate.

Mr. Gaus has a family of one daughter and two sons. Mrs. Gaus and Miss Gaus were in Denver at the time of the shooting. They have since returned to their home in Denver. Mrs. Gaus's sister, Mrs. Graham, wife of Dr. J. W. Graham of that city, they intended to come to Colorado Springs for permanent residence again on May 1. As soon as was possible the news of Mr. Gaus's death was given to Dr. De La Vergne, Mrs. and Miss Gaus arrived at 10:30 last night, and were accompanied by Dr. Graham and Dr. A. T. Wellington, who is a brother of Mrs. Gaus. Dr. Wellington immediately telegraphed to Mr. Thatcher, who was watching the wounded man at the time of their arrival, and took charge of Mr. Gaus for the night, relieving Dr. Hutchings, who retired for the night, but left orders to be called should any change take place in Mr. Gaus's condition.

Statement of Physicians.

At a late hour last night the wounded man was resting fairly easy, but with prospects of dying before daylight. Dr. Hutchings made the following statement last night concerning the injuries:

"One bullet entered the right breast just below the collar bone. This bullet has not yet been located, but we think it passed above the lung and lodged in the left side of the back of the heart. The patient would not permit us to hunt for it."

"The other bullet entered below the collar bone on the left side and glanced down the arm. We found it lodged in the left arm, and it did not penetrate the heart. It is bleeding internally, but I do not think any large arteries have been touched. The chances are all against him, but it is possible that he may recover."

Mr. Gaus was very weak last night and his pulse averaged about 150. Dr. Hutchings stated that the pulse was very rapid and weak. The wounded man is not bleeding externally, but it is thought he is bleeding internally. Every effort was made to keep him alive until his wife and daughter could arrive. This was accomplished, and when Dr. Hutchings left last night it appeared as though the patient might live until morning.

The Gaus family is well known here. They have lived in the city for about 20 years, and for some time lived just north of the college campus. Miss Gaus attended Colorado college one year, but later went to Radcliffe, from which she graduated last spring. Carl Gaus, the elder son, is employed in the El Paso National bank at El Paso, Texas. The younger son, is employed by the Shove Aldrich company. For several years Mr. Gaus was at the head of the brokerage house of W. T. Gaus & Co., and was always highly respected as a business man. He came here from Boston and was quite largely interested in Cripple Creek stocks before coming here.

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It is said that the low condition of the Cripple Creek market and losses on the eastern markets left Mr. Gaus in financial straits, which brought on the worry which prompted him to his rash act. Those who know him state that he was the sort of man who worried greatly over his debts and was so honorable that he could not bear the thought of failing to meet an obligation.

William T. Gaus, who tried to commit suicide on Monday, is still alive and seems to be perfectly recovered. He was found by a passerby yesterday and held his own all day.

Mr. Gaus is still too weak to permit of an operation to extract the one bullet which was located in the left arm, but it is believed that the internal bleeding is not as great as was at first supposed.

Nothing further could be learned yesterday concerning the immediate reason for the act, which nearly ended Gaus's life. A further examination of the Elkton company's books showed that Mr. Gaus, who was treasurer of the company, was not short a cent, or at least this is the statement made by the officers of the company.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE MURPHY FAMILY.

A fifth member of the Murphy family has fallen a victim to the dread disease, which last week struck down within a few days, a father, a mother, a son and a daughter. This time the person who died was Miss Fannie Worrell of Springfield, Missouri, who succumbed yesterday morning at 905 Cheyenne road.

Miss Worrell was a sister of Mrs. Murphy and came to Cripple Creek from Springfield, to attend the marriage of her son, Mr. Murphy, who was married and after Mrs. Murphy's death was taken with the same disease which was diagnosed as infectious pneumonia. In spite of the warnings of her physician, Miss Worrell insisted upon coming to Colorado Springs, where she was a relative, but was unable to do so and died.

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done to save his life. Upon the first entrance of the officers into the room Mr. Gaus remarked: "Am I going to die? I hope I have done a good job." His intentions to commit suicide are beyond doubt.

Elkton Not Involved.

As soon as the news of Mr. Gaus's act reached the officers of the Elkton company a hurried examination of his books was made. President Bernard then made the following statement:

"Mr. Thatcher and I have examined Mr. Gaus's books and find everything straight. Every cent of Elkton money is accounted for. He is not short."

When asked whether the recent decline in Elkton was at all responsible for Mr. Gaus's reported losses, Mr. Bernard said:

"Mr. Gaus did not own a share of Elkton, and never traded in that stock."

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# ROYAL Baking Powder

Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

## Safeguards the food against alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Hon. I. J. Woodworth and wife, old residents of Green Mountain falls, but now of Colorado Springs, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McCormick on Sunday.

Mr. George Howard has returned from a two months' stay in Denver, where he has been with his niece, Mrs. J. P. Thompson.

Mr. H. Kessler, the proprietor of the hotel, went to Denver to spend Sunday with his family.

Mr. M. M. Dow, nephew of F. E. Dow, spent a few days with friends in Green Mountain Falls.

Mrs. B. C. Jewett and children have returned, having spent a week or so with her brother in Littleton, Colo.

Mr. Frank Dow came up Friday to spend a few days with his parents.

Mrs. M. M. Dow of Sioux City, Ia., was visiting friends in Green Mountain Falls last week.

Quite a number of people have been here during the week looking for houses.

Mr. Percy Reynolds of Manitou spent Sunday wandering on the old familiar scenes of earlier days.

Senator Leach and friends took advantage of the fine weather last Sunday and visited Crystola.

Mr. Otto Thebeau recently visited Green Mountain Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Jewett returned on Monday from a six months' trip to California.

Mr. H. I. Ruth of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., has rented one of the Jewett cottages for the season.

How did the Gazette think that there were no cottages to rent at Green Mountain Falls? At last reports there were about 30 houses here that were not yet taken.

Dr. E. E. Bye, M. D., of Kansas City, has taken one of Mrs. Shoup's cottages for the season. He expects to come here the first of June.

The hotel is receiving a new coat of paint, which improves the general appearance very much.

Miss Maud Howard spent Saturday in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

## MONUMENT

Mr. Talbot returned from Elizabeth on Sunday evening, whence he was called some time ago by the illness of his mother.

Mr. Chas. Aills purchased 24 fine milch cows from D. R. Williams the first of the week. Mr. Aills is going into the dairy business extensively.

Mr. Tom Hanks of Palmer Lake is suffering from an attack of quinsy.

Miss Alice Butterbaugh of Denver and Mr. Stark P. Ames of Parker were married in Denver on April 21. Miss Butterbaugh taught school in the Pribbles district last fall. Mr. and Mrs. Ames will make their home at Parker, Colo.

Prof. Nelson will open school in the Table Rock district as soon as the closes here, which will be in a couple of weeks.

Last Wednesday morning Mr. Jesse Knowles of Spring Valley built a fire in his engine, filled the boiler, bolted, and left it so. When he returned the pipes were melted out. Mr. Knowles had to separate. A machinist of Colorado Springs repaired the boiler Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine of Palmer Lake were calling in town Sunday.

Mrs. Maddox was a visitor in Colorado Springs on Wednesday.

Mr. Ed. Gutierrez, lead, S. D., is at home for a short visit. Mr. Gutierrez has been with the Homestake Mining company of that place since last fall.

Mrs. J. S. Gibbs and children of Pring returned from a month's visit in Iowa on Sunday evening.

Miss May Curtis finished her school in

tunity the world's fair will give us to let the world know what a wonderful country we have."

## BEVERIDGE ADDRESSED INDIANA REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

First, that the Malays of the Philippines can govern themselves. There is no question about it. If it took our own race a thousand years to develop our present capacity for self-government, if it required 150 years for the American colonists to grow from chaotic chaos to constitution, how can Malays in two years accomplish the same results? Only in the last two years have the Philippines ever seen the working of honest government. Malays, though they are not a single people, in different islands different branches of the same stock as German and English are different divisions of the same race; these different divisions subdivided by different species of centuries of civilization are these elements—is this the school of self-government? If they can be taught self-government, American administration will teach them. But not in a day can they be taught it. They must learn it by themselves. We are teaching them what it took Americans themselves hundreds of years to learn. We require our own children to wait 21 years before we allow them to participate in our own government; are Filipinos to be educated and American youth, inheriting the very blood of self-government?

If Filipinos should be found capable of self-government, the Republican party will give it to them. But the publican party is not on basis, not on imagination. And, therefore, the senate proposes a census of the Philippine islands for the purpose of informing congress to what extent and in what places Filipinos are capable of governing themselves. This is not the method of reason? First find the facts and then let our action to those facts. And while these facts are being gathered, American administration in the Philippines is spending self-government in town and village as rapidly as the Filipinos themselves can manage it. We are teaching them by practice; we are training them by education. If we can make them self-governors, we will have them as a nation with such dignity and will as we are instructing them. But we will not turn them back to barbarism. We will not abandon them to rival powers. We will not haul down the flag. We will do our work like a man, and we will win the east shall bless the name of the great republic and all mankind cheer American beneficence.

Do they tell us of expense? Every dollar of expense of Philippine civil administration is paid out of the revenues of the archipelago. And the opposition admits the necessity of our military expense because it proposes to keep our army there till stable government is established. Expense is not a surprise in measured by the first outfit. What would be said of a man who bought a farm, stocked it, built barns, erected houses, and then abandoned it because thus far all had been owned by his father, and he was not united in marriage in Denver on Tuesday, April 14. Both parties are well known and very popular on the divide. The bride was born and raised on the David McShane ranch west of Canon and is a daughter of Mrs. Geo. McShane and Mr. McShane, who now reside here. Mr. McShane spent his boyhood days on the Hobbs ranch, now owned by Mr. Geo. Bernard, near Table Rock. The congratulations of many friends are extended to this young couple.

Mrs. Helen Stanley of Denver visited at the Curry home last week.

Miss Ida Nees, aged 30 years, died in Denver on Tuesday, April 14. Miss Nees had spent her entire life at the ranch owned by her father, two miles northeast of Monument, and will be missed by all who knew her. The remains were brought here and laid to rest Thursday morning. Rev. Mr. Bell preached a short sermon at the cemetery.

Mr. Snyder is spending a few days in Denver.

Mrs. David Guire went to Colorado Springs Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Tourtelotte. She returned home Monday.

The women organized a lodge here Saturday evening.

Mr. Kennedy and family of Missouri have moved onto one of Mr. Bernard's ranches near Table Rock.

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United States department of agriculture, climate and crop bulletin for the weather bureau, Colorado section, for the week ending Monday, April 21, 1922.

Notwithstanding the cool weather, the present favorable climate for the first three days, the mean temperature for the week ending April 21, averaged from two to four degrees higher than normal. The closing days, which were marked by unusually high temperatures, gave an excess of 15 to 20 degrees. Scattered showers have occurred east of the mountains, principally in the northern counties and along the eastern border. The week has been dry in the valley of the Grand and eastern foothills, and the soil is in good condition. In San Luis park has not been broken.

The soil is in good condition along the eastern border and in the northern counties—sections recently visited by precipitation; elsewhere the ground is very dry. Seeding is practically finished but germination has been slow as a rule and in many localities it has been necessary to resort to irrigation to secure the needed moisture.

Winter wheat and corn are in good condition and grain sown early this season are generally making satisfactory progress in the eastern and north-central counties. Potato planting has begun and the planting of sugar beets is nearing completion; the average of the latter crop is much larger than heretofore. Planting is under way for corn and other late crops except where the soil is too dry. Grass and alfalfa have made a good start. Peaches, plums, apricots, cherries and crab apples are in bloom in the Arkansas valley and on the western slope. The consensus of opinion is that the outlook for fruit is good.

F. H. Brandenburg, Section Director, Denver.

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

**Do You Own Your Home or Farm? If Not, Why Not?**

Secure a home for yourself by paying small monthly installments

**NO INTEREST.**

Write for plans to

**National Home Investment Association.**

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**Silver State Optical Co.**

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Spectacle and Eye-Glass Makers.

We fill Oculists' Prescriptions, also the grinding and duplicating of broken glasses. Out of town orders receive prompt and careful attention.

## EASTERN MARKETS

New York Stock Market.

New York, April 24.—Today's transfer of stocks again reached an aggregate of over 1,000,000 shares, but the animation of the speculation is entirely deteriorated from the nearly 2,000,000 shares business of Monday. There was great variety in the dealings today, but the undertone of the market was decidedly heavy all day, and the advances in some portions of the list were insufficient to clear up to the tone. The weather news from the western grain regions was the central topic of discussion. Prices were successfully turned upward during the dealings, the grain carriers sharing fully in the advance. In the case of Atchafalaya opening rise was 1 1/2, but half an hour later when trading began to slacken, the market with the exception of the wheat, the stocks gave way. The government weather map was sufficient evidence that yesterday's hopeful estimates of sufficient rain to undo any damage already done, were well founded. The advance in the corn market also helped to depress stocks notwithstanding the unlikelihood of any accurate knowledge at this time of the chances of the corn crop. But the evidence of recent active demand for the coalers, the dealings again taking the lead on the supposition that the settlement of the wage dispute is imminent. When, however, it was perceived that the strength in this section of the market was chiefly due to the fact of the dribbling liquidation of western railroad stocks, the movement of the coalers ceased, and prices reacted. Efforts were made on behalf of the large speculative leaders to convey the impression that the share reaction in the market was not a permanent one, but it was not carried out and furthered by manipulation, with the purpose of shaking off weak speculative followers in preparation for a renewed and stronger upward movement. The market, in fact, showed the stronger technical position resulting from the liquidation of the weaker class of the lightly margined accounts. The pressure to sell was much less urgent, and the fall in prices not so violent, but the selling was no less persistent, and the market closed at a no less constant. The strength of the sterling exchange market called renewed attention to the possibility of gold exports and revived discussion in present heavily expanded credits. The provision of the coming stock conversion by the United States steel corporation, the provision for the purchase of the L. & N. and the subscription to the Pennsylvania bond issue for \$50,000,000 indicate a new era of requirements upon the present narrowed resources of the money market. An incident of the day was a sharp rally in sugar of 4% on the expressions of confidence from Washington that an agreement would be reached in the requirements upon the money market. The stock closed with a net gain of 4%. Amalgamated copper, Tennessee coal, the cotton oil and Virginia-Carolina chemical stocks, international silver preferred and a number of minor specialties advanced. The market strength also among number of minor railroad stocks on the ground of the strong strategic position. The Wisconsin stocks, the Toledo, St. Louis and Western stocks, and the Detroit Southwestern, all in this class. The market closed heavy.

Consolidated Tobacco was strong and active. Otherwise the bond market was irregular. Total sales, \$4,790,000. United States Bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

## WHY SILVER FELL

By Associated Press.

London, April 21.—Financial experts in London explain that the fall in the price of silver to the lowest point on record today was caused by the fact that the Chinese, instead of buying silver as usual at this time of the year, is selling. In order to pay the way indemnity in gold. It is generally believed that the fall in price of silver would not have occurred, were it not for the fact that the United States is selling, caused the decline, which is now believed to have reached the minimum price.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Associated Press.

Boston, April 23.—The wool market this week has been quieter even than last week. Prices, however, are the same, and dealers are unwilling to shade prices to attract buyers.

Territory wools are quoted as follows:

Choice fine scoured, 46¢/48¢; fine medium, 42¢/44¢; and medium, 38¢/40¢. Fleece wools are exceedingly quiet, but prices hold firm. Choices Ohio XX, and above is held at 27¢. Choice X and X at 24¢/25¢. Michigan fleeces continue quiet and fairly steady. Michigan XX is nominally quoted at 21¢/22¢. Australian wools are very quiet, with prices nominal.

## BANK CLEARINGS

New York, April 18.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings for the week ended April 17, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Pct. Inc.	Pct. Dec.
New York	17.08	22.5
Boston	14.41	2.1
Philadelphia	11,688.41	6.2
St. Louis	11,688.41	21.1
Baltimore	45,929.24	21.1
San Francisco	25,929.24	15.8
San Antonio	25,929.24	18.1
Kansas City	29,292.77	24.1
Minneapolis	11,156.46	22.4
Denver	5,129.025	4.1
Salt Lake	5,129.025	4.1
Totals, U. S.	\$2,541,841,707	16.7
Outside U. S.	\$89,325.19	4.0
Totals, Canada	\$4,169,582	4.0

## New York Money

By Associated Press.

New York, April 24.—Money on call, steady at 3 1/4% per cent; closing and opening, 3 1/4% per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2% per cent.

Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87 1/2 for demand, and at \$4.85 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.86 and \$4.80 1/2. Bar silver, 51¢ Mexican dollars, 41¢.

Government bonds, steady; state bonds, firm.

## London Market

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 22.—The editor of the Volcano was sentenced today to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 for demanding the removal of the judge who recently tried the case. The editor of the Volcano members of the United States committee which was trying the editor of the Volcano under the freedom law.

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## Chicago Grain and Provisions

By Associated Press.

Chicago, April 23.—Bull enthusiasm was paramount in all speculative pits on the Board of Trade today. The influence of the well-developed weather scare and shorts were the sufferers. Trade was excited in general and stuff was held so tightly that when the bull movement got into swing prices advanced from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Corn 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, and oats 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. May corn 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and May oats 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Provisions closed 15¢ higher. The market was buoyant from the very start. There were numerous bullish incentives and the crowd turned bulls to a man. Cables started out strong and advanced. This was unexpected and started the market. Then came the crop damage scare that set every one buying. The rains in the winter belt yesterday, though enough to allay the heat, were reported far from sufficient to save crops. Added to this the weather report that freezing temperatures would probably be reached in some sections of the southwest to night. Receipts also were exceedingly light and argued rapidly decreasing stocks. Higher outside markets, especially in the grain, where it was argued the speculators had information nearer at hand, augmented the upward. Reports, both government and private, persisted in the advice that crops were being badly damaged. The cattle association in Kansas reported the crop of that state at a condition of 56. Indiana was said to be suffering and advised stated that from 20 to 25 per cent of the sown fields would be plowed up. There was a lot of liquidation on the part of the early advance but commission house buying started renewed spurts.

The wheat traders were seriously aroused over the critical condition of the wheat crop. The conviction that there was no money in it. Trade was enormous out of the possibility as large as on the big bull campaign last December. There was practically no time when the market was not advancing and at his jumps. May opened 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, closing very strong and excited 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. July closed 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, and September 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Local receipts were 100 cars, making a total for the three points of 135 against 144 last week and 286 a year ago. Primary receipts were 200,000 compared to 445,000 last week. Seaboard 200,000 bushels in wheat and flour was good and the state board trade improved.

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The market was strongest at the close. The southwestern markets were even more bullish than Chicago. Flour advanced prices here. May opened 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, closing very strong and excited 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. July closed 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, and September 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Local receipts were 100 cars, making a total for the three points of 135 against 144 last week and 286 a year ago. Primary receipts were 200,000 compared to 445,000 last week. Seaboard 200,000 bushels in wheat and flour was good and the state board trade improved.

Oats were strong throughout the session on the influence of the strength in the other grains and the fear that there might be serious damage to the new crop. The market was strong and active. Otherwise the bond market was irregular. Total sales, \$4,790,000. United States Bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

## ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR TOMORROW

Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 57 cars; oats, 155 cars; flour, 23,000 bushels.

The leading territory ranges as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Oct.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Nov.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Feb.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Apr.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Aug.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2